THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

The Resignation of General Diaz—Movements of Liberal Generals—The Disposal Made of Prisoners—Conc'a Robbed and Two Ladies Carried Off by the Bandits—The Lost Steamer Ciudad Condal.

HAVANA, August 2.—The steamer Virginia, Captain Deakin, from Vera Cruz on the 24th and Sisal on the 28th, arrived here on the 31st ult., with news from the Mexican capital to the 17th and Jalapa to the 18th of July.

President Juarez arrived at the City of Mexico on the 15th, and was received with much pomp and enthusiasm.

The foreign Ministers in MexicoCity continued unmolested. They were awaiting orders from their respective Governments.

General Porfirio Diaz has resigned his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East; but at the last dates I find that he had resumed the command with the amplified powers conferred on him by the Government.

General Garcia, after concluding the campaign of Vera Cruz, had retired from the command of said department, and issued a proclamation both to the people and the army.

The division of the Huachinango and Notela districts belonging to the State of Puebla had returned from Mexico.

A conducta with specie, which left the city of Mexico a few days after its occupation by the republicans, had arrived safely at Vera Cruz.

General Joaquin Martinez had left the capital to open the campaign of the Sierra.

All the prisoners in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, to the rank of captain, were set free in Vera Cruz, as was done in Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, and Mexico.

The *Conciencia Publica* says:—The entire press of the capital, with the exception of one single paper, is unanimously in favor of a general amnesty. We cordially join them, in behalf of those misguided persons who only served the empire as a means of gaining their bread; but for such criminals as Marquez, Lacuza, Lares, Vicario, and others, we claim the severest punishment. As to the notables, or persons of importance, a just distinction ought to be made. Some of them should be sent out of the country, and it will be enough to deprive others of their civil and political rights.

General Santa Anna continued a prisoner in Campeachy, where superior orders from the Government will be sent, sooner or later.

The following order of citation appeared in the paper under date of July 17:—

"ARMY OF OPERATION AGAINST THE CITY OF MEXICO, HEADQUARTERS, MEXICO, July 6, 1867.—The General-in-Chief has given me the necessary instructions in regard to those individuals that are to present themselves at the next ex-convent of the Antigua Ensenanza; all those that have been ministers, prefects of departments, general collectors, and presidents and fiscals of court-martials, are to do so within three days of this date, and in default whereof they will incur the penalties assigned in article 2 of the Bando or Proclamation of June 21, 1867.

"JOSÉ T. ALVAREZ."

General Juan G. Mendez was appointed Governor and Military Commander of the State of Puebla.

Don Celestino Negrete, ex-Master of Ceremonies of the empire, was brought to the capital on the night of the 7th, in custody of Captain A. Alvarez and another officer. He was a prisoner in the city on parole; he effected his escape, but by the help of the telegraph was captured by the Military Commander of Orizaba, who sent him back; most probably he will be tried and condemned.

The President had ordered that all the prisoners in the Capital charged with treason should be set free in the city, and to reside there till the supreme Government should decide otherwise.

Don Pablo Campos and other Republicans that were exiled two months ago from Vera Cruz, and went to Havana, had returned to their homes.

Forty-eight of the prisoners captured at Queretaro arrived in Mexico on the 12th of July. Many of them are well known on account of their antecedents in Michoacan. Their names are:—Manuel Guzman, Manuel Allegre, Juan Adolfo Carranza, Jose M. Zapata, Pedro Gonzalez, Pedro Ormachea, Ignacio Peza, Ignacio Garcia, Ceferino Rodriguez, Marcos Barragau, Luis Larrrui, Jose Maria Paz y Puente, Trinidad Maria Garcia, Antonio Maria Orta, Miguel Gutierrez, Faustino Valderey, Ramon Robles, Manuel Escalante, Andres Mora, Ricardo Rico, Augustin Badillo, Ignacio Arrieta, Manuel Alarcon, Pedro Navarrete, Francisco Campos, Ramon Vivanco, Juan Cerna, Manuel Iraztorsa, Jose Nava, Hermenegiluo Rojas, Juan Oscaras, Ernesto Malberg, Victorano Montero, Jose Maria Vilches, Macedonio Victorica, Ramon Ramero, Luciano Torreblanca, Luis Echeagaray, Antonio Salgado, Jose Serna, Manuel Montero, Casimiro Frontana, Ignacio Sepulveda, Carlos Gutierrez, Pedro Lopez, Miguel Gaver, Modesto Villafuente, Ignacio Cabello, Antonio Perez, Castulo Veraza, Godardo Patcha, Ignacio Gil de Castro, Encarnacion Ruiz Pastrana, Carlos Arozena, Marcos Herrera, Feliz Becerra, Ploquinto Claveria, Juan Ramirez.

The stage coach from Guanajuato to Queretaro was robbed by banditti. They killed a Senor Iturralde, and took away two young ladies with them.

After the occupation of Tampico by the republican troops under Pavon, nothing had occurred worth mention. Gomez and Canales were waiting further orders from the Government.

The Custom House authorities of Vera Cruz published the following notice to the merchants of said ports:—

"In virtue of superior orders, all duties on merchandise which may have been incurred on and after the 1st inst. are to be paid in cash at this Custom House, as long as the supreme Government does not resolve otherwise."

The official report of the Spanish Vice Consul at Sisal has reached Havana. The five missing boats containing the rest of the passengers and crew arrived safely at Alvarado, without any accident whatever. The other missing boat arrived at Sisal on the 28th, having made the land at a point between Dos Hocas and Tupuco, whence they proceeded to Frontera, where they were received by Captain Gonzalez, of the Mexican war smack Sultana, and taken to Vera Cruz; he not only treated the shipwrecked with all attention, but firmly refused any reward for his services, despite the pressing offers of the Spanish Vice Consul.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Proclamation by Juarez on Entering Mexico.

The following proclamation from Juarez was issued when the Liberal chief reoccupied the City of Mexico:—

Mexicans:—The National Government to-day returns to establish its seat in the City of Mexico, which it left four years since. It carried then with it the resolution of never abandoning the fulfilment of its duties, which were all the more sacred as the conflict of the nation was greater. It went with the firm conviction that the Mexican people would struggle without cessation against the iniquitous foreign invasion in defense of its rights and its liberty. The Government continued to sustain the banner of the country for all the time necessary to achieve the triumph of the holy cause of independence and the institutions of the republic. This the brave sons of Mexico have accomplished, combating alone, with aid from none, and without the necessary material for war. They have poured out their blood with sublime patriotism, making every sacrifice rather than consent to the loss of the republic and of liberty. In the name of the grateful country, I render the highest recognition to the brave Mexicans who have defended her, and to their worthy leaders. The triumph of the country, which has been the object of their noble aspirations, will ever be their high title to glory, and the greatest reward of their heroic endeavors. Full of confidence in them, the Government endeavored to fulfil its duties, without ever conceiving a single thought that it was permitted to depreciate any of the rights of the nation. The Government has fulfilled the first of its duties, making no compromise, either in the interior or exterior, which might prejudice in anything the independence and sovereignty of the republic, the integrity of its territory, or the respect due to the Constitution and the laws. Its enemies pretended to establish another Government and other laws, without having power to effect their criminal design. After four years the Government returns to the City of Mexico, with the banner, the Constitution, and the same laws, without cessing to exist a single instant within the national territory.

It has not, and still less should it desire in the hour of the complete triumph of the republic to inspire any sentiment of passion against those who have combated it. Its duty has been and is to weigh the exigencies of justice with all the considerations of leniency. The temperance of its conduct in all those places where it has resided, has demonstrated its desire to moderate as much as possible the rigor of justice, uniting mildness with the strict duty of applying the laws, in everything indispensable for securing peace and the future of the nation.

Mexicans, let us now direct all our exertions to obtain and consolidate the benefits of peace. Under its auspices, the protection of the laws and of the authorities will be efficient for the rights of all the inhabitants and of the republic. The people and the Government ever respect the rights of all. Among individuals, as among nations, the respect of the rights of others is peace. We trust that all Mexicans distinguished by the prolonged and painful experience of war, will in future co-operate for the well-being and prosperity of the nation; this can only be secured by an inviolable respect for the laws and obedience to the authorities elected by the people.

In our free institutions the Mexican people are the arbiters of its fate. With the single end of sustaining the cause of the people during the war, while it could not elect its rulers, I have sought to conform to the spirit of the Constitution and preserve the power which it had conferred upon me. The struggle now terminated, my duty is now to convoke the people, so that with no pressure of force nor illegitimate influence it may elect with absolute liberty to whom it wishes to confide its destinies.

Mexicans, we have attained the greatest good that we could desire, in seeing consummated for the second time the independence of our country. Let us all cooperate so that we may leave to our sons a course of prosperity, always loving and upholding our independence and our liberty. BENITO JUAREZ.

MEXICO, July 15, 1867.

JERRY O'BRIEN.

Preparations for the Execution To-day—Interview Between the Prisoner and His Relatives—His Demeanor as the End Approaches.

The preparations for the execution of O'Brien were commenced yesterday at the Tombs. In the afternoon the carpenters began the work of erecting the gallows, and before evening the entire structure was completed. It consists of two strong beams firmly braced to the stone floor of the yard, distant from each other about fifteen feet, and joined at the top by a heavy cross-piece extending from one upright beam to the other. In the middle of the cross-piece a rope passes through a hole made for its easy passage, and above the beam over a small pulley, one of the ends is connected with a heavy weight, which is concealed behind a board partition, the weight being held about four feet above the surface of the ground by a guy rope, which is fastened firmly to a beam on a line with the base of one of the upright beams, and which, when cut in twain by the axe of the executioner, who is to be stationed behind the partition, will cause the weight to fall and the body of the wretched condemned, when attached by the noose around his neck to the exposed end of the rope, to be jerked from the ground a distance of four or more feet. The horrid structure has been erected on the same spot in the yard that has been made unhallowed ground by all the executions that have taken place in the jail yard for the past seven years, just opposite the women's prison, and almost beside the cell occupied by the condemned criminal. It is the same gallows from which Friery, Ferris, and Wagner paid the penalty of their crimes, the deep incision of the executioner's axe made at each execution in the ground-beam being plainly visible.

During the entire afternoon Sheriff Kelly was besieged by persons, whose morbid curiosity did no credit to their manhood, who were desirous of seeing the prisoner before the hour fixed for his execution, or of being appointed special deputy sheriffs, according to law, to witness the execution itself. In no one instance were the desires of the sightseers granted, and the Sheriff has so far decided not to allow any one to enter the jail-yard pending the execution except officials and others who, by reason of their public position or official duties, are under the necessity of being present. Among the applicants was a man named James Dugan. He appeared before Justice Dowling in the afternoon, and begged the Justice to commit him for ten days as a drunkard, as he was desirous of being placed in a cell where he could witness the execution. He had come fully prepared for the occasion, and had concealed under his coat a large piece of looking-glass with which he intended to reflect the gallows from the window of the cell in which he desired to be placed. The Justice complied with the man's request, but much to his disgust and disappointment, as soon as he was taken into the Tombs yard he was placed in the "Black Maria," and sent to Blackwell's Island to serve out his term of ten days.

O'Brien was visited during the day by his mother and sisters, and although their visits of late have been very frequent, the nearness of the final hour when the unfortunate young man is to be deprived of his life had the effect of rendering their interview one of a most painful and touching character. The grief of the bereaved mother knew no bounds, and it required all the fortitude of her equally suffering daughters to induce her to leave the cell of the condemned before night came on. The prisoner bore up manfully during the interview, and did much by his actions and modest advice to strengthen his heart-broken relatives in this hour of their supreme grief. Decidedly the most painful feature of their visit was that the sorrowing women in going to and from the cell were compelled to pass almost beneath the gallows.

A shudder seemed to creep over them as they turned their faces to avoid the horrid sight in hurrying by. Although while the gallows was being erected the echoes of the sounding hammers of the carpenters at work reverberated throughout the building, and fell painfully on the ear of those in the cell adjoining that in which the condemned is imprisoned, he himself showed no signs of trepidation. His spiritual advisers and the Sisters of Mercy were in constant attendance upon him during the day, and were untiring in their exertions to prepare him fully for the terrible ordeal through which he is to pass.

The suit in which he is to be attired at the execution, which was sent in to him yesterday, consists of a pair of white pants, a white vest, and a black frock coat. The execution will take place promptly at nine o'clock this morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

Its Causes and Extent—A Fearful Picture—Death in Twenty Minutes' Time—$10 for Digging a Grave.

Leavenworth, Kansas (July 27), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Passengers arriving from the West by to-day's train give a fearful picture of the condition of affairs in Ellsworth City. The number of deaths occurring there since the first appearance of the cholera is variously estimated from 150 to 300. The correct number never can be given, as there are no municipal authorities in that city of sixty days' growth to record the mortality.

Many poor fellows, strangers in a strange land, were stricken down in a few hours, and were hastily buried by strangers, who were ignorant of the name or home of the dead. A large majority of the victims were laboring men, who were waiting for an opportunity to cross the plains. Hundreds were compelled to camp out in the most uncomfortable quarters, and prepare their own food as best they could; many, without even a blanket or bundle of hay between them and the ground, took up their quarters under the freighters' wagons which are standing around in large numbers. The ground upon which the city is located is full of springs; in many places the water bubbles up out of the surface. The method of obtaining water was by digging a small hole about eighteen inches deep, into which water, as cold and as clear as ever was seen, runs. This was the general manner of obtaining water, and, in my judgment, the fearful cause of the epidemic now raging. By allowing the water in one of these pools to stand undisturbed about three hours, the surface became covered with a thin steely blue scum, similar in its consistency to oil. Disturb the water and it is gone. This is said to be the alkali with which the surface water on the plains is so strongly impregnated. One of my informants stated that a hearty drink of this water, immediately upon his arrival in the town, affected him as quickly as so much oil. This water is undoubtedly the original cause of the cholera at Ellsworth. After a few deaths had occurred, and it became generally known that the terrible epidemic had broken out, several persons who had been suffering with dysentery of the ordinary form for several days took fright, and were soon put to rest beneath the green sod, on the banks of the Smoky Hill. Then, too, the dissipation, and irregular manner of living, prepared many easy victims for almost any disease known as fatal. Late hours, bad whisky, illy-prepared food, and, worse than all, the supply of wretched, sour vegetables shipped in large quantities principally from this city, to fill the stomachs of the crowds at Ellsworth. Those vegetables were originally shipped from St. Louis, to supply the market in this city, the grasshoppers having devastated all the gardens in the vicinity; quantities of them remaining unsold, were shipped to Ellsworth, where they were eagerly bought at high prices.

A man named O'Brien died after an illness of twenty minutes. He had been engaged in laying out the remains of a friend. While engaged in doing this he complained of a bad feeling, went outside the tent and laid down. In twenty minutes his brother came out of the tent and found him dead. This was one of the most sudden cases. The time between the first symptoms of the disease and death varies from one to twelve hours. A Catholic priest and several Sisters of Charity go up from this city on Monday, to act as nurses.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.

A Dealer in Birds and Dogs Cuts His Throat—He Lies Dead Among Them for Hours.

For several years past a man named Lawrence Dalton has resided with his wife in the basement rooms of the premises No. 18 Thames street, where he was engaged in business as a dealer in fancy birds and dogs of the purest breeds. Although known to be a man of considerable wealth, he resided as well as carried on his business in this basement, using the front room as his storehouse and salesroom, and the rear room, which was the only remaining apartment, was used for family purposes. The street itself was one of the most crowded and least inviting in the city, and the house is a tenement building in no way superior to its class; and in its two most inferior rooms Dalton lived with his wife, carrying on a thriving trade, constantly increasing his riches, but never bettering his surroundings. Aside, however, from the fact that he was considered penurious, there was nothing to be found to his prejudice; he was attentive to his business, kindly in his deportment to his wife and neighbors, and never a drinking man.

A week ago the wife died quite suddenly, and the event seems to have worked a radical change in Dalton. He grew moody and irritable, and to the great astonishment of his neighbors took to drinking to excess, which soon told upon a constitution unused to stimulants. Several friends remonstrated with him upon his course, but he replied that he must drink to drown his troubles, and continued to grow worse. On Wednesday afternoon, however, it was remarked that he was entirely sober, and it was hoped that the paroxysm was over, and he would settle down into his old habits again. On yesterday morning it was remarked that he did not open his place, but it was supposed that he had gone away on some business, and the circumstance, although remarked, did not lead immediately to any investigation. Later in the day the place continuing closed, and the animals beginning to be heard as if clamoring for attention, the neighbors began making inquiries as to what had become of him. He was a very methodical man in all his habits, and it had been his custom for years every day to go to a bank in the vicinity where he kept his deposits, and, on inquiry, finding he had not been there, suspicion was awakened that something was wrong. About 6 o'clock in the evening the uproar in the closed room had become so great that it had attracted a considerable crowd upon the street in front of the house. The dogs were howling and barking, the parrots squalling, and the other birds each in their peculiar way adding to the din. At this time the police were notified, and Roundsman Mullen, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, despatched to the scene. On his arrival the officer at once broke open the street door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close and hot, the odor almost suffocating, and the dogs and birds breaking out into a chorus of redoubled vigor upon his appearance, the officer for a moment was scarcely conscious.

After a moment, however, he saw before him, stretched out upon the floor, the feet under a stove, and the head under a table, the dead body of Dalton. The throat was cut from ear to ear, every vein and artery severed, and beside him lay the bloody razor, which he had used with such force that death must have been instantaneous. The body was dressed in the usual clothing worn by the deceased, and was stiff and rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on Wednesday night, and that he had been dead for hours. The condition of the birds and dogs, however, attested this latter fact still more strongly than the body; they were all evidently suffering intensely for food and water. Shortly after the discovery was made, one of the dogs, a black-and-tan terrier of not more than five pounds' weight, which in common with its fellows was tied up to the wall, managed to get loose, and before it was noticed it had buried its head in the yawning chasm in the dead man's throat, and had begun to feast upon the flesh. It was instantly discovered, however, and taken away by the officers, and ultimately removed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House.

Officers Hays and McDonnell, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were placed in charge of the premises, and everything left as it was found, to await the arrival of the Coroner, except that water and food were supplied to the birds and dogs. Dalton was a man about forty-five years of age, was an American by birth, and is said to have two brothers residing on Staten Island; but further than this nothing appears to be known of him, even by those among whom he has lived for years. An inquest will be held to-day.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Discharge of Colored Voters in Tennessee—Action of the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Carlin, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made public the following letter:—

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 5 1867.—John Lawrence, Esq.—Sir:—You are hereby appointed special agent of this Bureau to take charge of the colored laborers thrown out of employment in Middle Tennessee. You will endeavor to find employment for them, and, if necessary, advertise by telegraph and in the papers, North and South, that laborers can be supplied by you. If necessary to ship any beyond the State to prevent them from becoming a charge on the Government, lists will be prepared with the view of getting transportation from Washington. You can take possession of the Contraband Barracks, if necessary, and establish a depot there for all who have no homes. The colored people and colored relief associations, as well as good citizens, can do something to alleviate the hardships that must result from this wholesale proscription. Relying implicitly on your judgment and good will, I leave all details to you.

Your obedient servant, W. F. CARLIN,
Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner.

—The Queen of Spain is said to be writing a work on the Happiness of Nations.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 9—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; Erie Railroad, 44½; Illinois Central, 77¾; United States Five-twenties are firmer, opening at 73¾; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, August 9—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10¼d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for export and 20,000 for speculation. The total stock of cotton in port is 734,000 bales, of which 332,000 bales are American.

Provisions and produce are quiet and steady.

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather has become favorable for the crops, and breadstuffs are easier, though the quotations are unaltered.

The Cuba at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, August 9—Noon.—The steamship Cuba, from Boston on the 31st ult., arrived here to-day *en route* for Liverpool.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 9—2 P. M.—Consols, 94½; U. S. Five-twenties, 73⅞; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie Railroad, 45; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 9—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer; Cotton unchanged; Linseed Oil, £40.

ANTWERP, August 9.—Petroleum flat at 39f. 75c. for refined.

The Case of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The *National Intelligencer* to-day says:—"The statement which has found its way into some of the public prints to the effect that the President has ordered that no further communications shall be held with Mr. Stanton, is, we are satisfied, inaccurate. So long as he is permitted to remain in office, official relations must necessarily exist. It does not follow, however, that he will attend Cabinet consultations. These are not held in virtue of law, but are purely discretionary with the President, who is neither obliged to confer with his Secretaries in formal meetings, nor is he restricted to the Heads of Departments in seeking advice on public affairs. We learn from an usually well-informed source that it is the purpose of Mr. Johnson to allow this whole matter to remain in abeyance for a few days, giving time for reflection on the part of Mr. Stanton and the friends who advise him as to the course he should pursue. If in two or three days he shall still persist in refusing to resign, the President will suspend him, by giving him notice, substantially, that he is thereby suspended from the further execution of the functions of the office of Secretary of War, and that the reason of this suspension will be submitted to the Senate at the next session of Congress."

Heavy Forgeries on Army Paymasters.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 7.—A few days since soldiers' discharge papers were presented to the Paymaster at this city by two men named Benedict and Howard. Upon examination they were found to be forgeries. The two men are now under arrest. From evidence obtained it is believed they are connected with an organized band, having their headquarters at Washington, who have already swindled the Government out of nearly half a million dollars.

Laying a Corner-Stone at Fredonia.

BUFFALO, August 8.—The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the State Normal School at Fredonia to-day was attended by the various Masonic Orders from Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the surrounding country. The principal streets of the village were neatly decorated with national and Masonic emblems. The firemen of Dunkirk, in uniform, with their engines, took part in the procession. The laying of the stone was performed by Mr. G. C. Fox, Deputy Grand Master, of this city.

From Ephrata.

EPHRATA, Penna., August 8.—A frame house attached to the Ephrata Springs Hotel was struck by lightning to-day. The building was occupied by the negro servants of the hotel, and two of them were in one of the bedrooms at the time. One was instantly killed, and the other was rendered insensible and died in about an hour. The bodies were sent to their relatives in Philadelphia.

Convention of Discharged Federal Soldiers in Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 8.—A convention of ex-officers and soldiers of the army, now residing in Richmond, will be held here on Saturday, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards calling a grand convention of all the discharged soldiers of the Union now in the State of Virginia.

From Arizona.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A private letter from Arizona says the Indians throughout the Territory are worse than ever, being constantly engaged in killing the settlers and stealing cattle. In all the depredations they have committed thus far, but one Indian has been killed, and that was done by the Mexicans.

Fatal Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, August 9.—An altercation occurred at about midnight between a bricklayer named George Evans and a young man named George McKenzie, which resulted in Evans inflicting a fatal wound upon McKenzie. The murderer was arrested.

From Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 9.—The grand pyrotechnic display came off last night at the United States Hotel, and was witnessed with delight and satisfaction by about three thousand persons. A hop will come off on Saturday evening.

Movements of Admiral Tegethoff and Party.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 8.—Admiral Tegethoff and party arrived here this morning, and left this afternoon for New Orleans.

Safety of Steamer Emily B. Souder.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston, before reported ashore near Fort Hamilton, L. I., came off last night at high water, without any damage whatever, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Execution of Jerry O'Brien.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Jerry O'Brien, who, about eighteen months since, murdered his mistress, Kate Smith, was hanged at 10·20 o'clock this morning, in the Tombs. He fully realized his position, and devoted all his last hours to appeals for mercy from his Maker.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 104; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 35. Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 103; Hudson River, 119¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 114; do. of 1864, 110½; do. of 1865, 111; do. new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 103; Seven-thirties, 108; new issue, 107¾. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, 109¾@110¼. Gold, 140.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Christian Kneass, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—The Grand Jury made a return this morning, in order to supply the Court with business for the day. D. Y. Kilgore, while the Grand Jury was in Court, arose and requested the Judge to instruct that body that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. McMullin et al., charged with riot, it was its duty to act upon the bills on the testimony offered by the Commonwealth, without waiting to hear from the defendants.

John O'Byrne, for the defendants, wished to know how it was that Mr. Kilgore had received his information of the movements of the Grand Jury, and how he had placed himself in communication. This matter had caused a great deal of public clamor, and he thought it due to the defendants, and to public justice, that Mr. Kilgore should explain his reasons for asking the Judge to lecture the Grand Jury in Court.

Mr. Kilgore answered that he did not wish the Judge to lecture the jury, but only to instruct them in a matter of law. As to his information, his suspicions had been aroused by rumors from the defendants that certain of these bills would be ignored.

The Judge said to the Grand Jurors that their oath would of course teach them their duty. They were to return all bills upon the evidence of the Commonwealth alone; if they were to hear both sides they would usurp the functions of the petit jury in trying the guilt or innocence of the defendants. They were to hear both sides, and the petit jury were to hear both sides. This application had been made by counsel, it was supposed, because certain bills had been sent in, and had not been returned. No doubt the Grand Jurors had done their duty.

Norris J. Hoffman, the foreman of the Grand Jury, stated that they had done what was supposed to be their sworn duty. These bills had been before them, and it was expected to resume action upon them to-day. The bills were taken up, but were dropped for a time in order to act upon bills in smaller cases in order to send business to the Court. One bill will be taken up on Monday, the Grand Jury having understood that the witnesses were discharged until then. They had done their duty as well as they knew how, and if anything wrong had happened they didn't know it.

This was satisfactory, and the jury was dismissed to its business room.

Mr. O'Byrne then asked the Court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Alderman Mink to explain why he had not, as yet, granted a hearing to a young seaman named Yomell, who was arrested on Sunday and committed on Monday, by this Alderman, for a further hearing on Tuesday. The young man, who is said to bear an excellent character, is a seaman; he has been confined in prison since his arrest, and his ship has sailed, taking away his clothing and all he had. Complaints of this kind of conduct have frequently been made by the prison officials. The Court granted the writ, and an officer was despatched to the Alderman's office.

Mary Welsh, upon being arraigned upon a charge of the larceny of beer and tea, pleaded guilty "but drunk," the latter part of the plea, of course, helping her case along wonderfully. The bad effects of a perpetual drunk are evinced in this case, poor Mary, forgetting what she once knew before taking to drink, that drunkenness is rather an aggravation than mitigation of an offense. Officer Ritter corroborated every word that she had said about being under alcoholic influence. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Peter Copple was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Anna Faust. He struck her while under arrest in a station-house. Sentenced to the County Prison for 10 days.

James Williams was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a watch. The prosecutor failed to appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Franklin Burton was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of money. This was also submitted without evidence.

John Quinnman was charged with larceny of a coat belonging to Solomon Goldburg. The evidence was that the defendant went to Goldburg's store, with three other boys, and while the others engaged the attention of Mrs. Goldburg, the only female in the store, he stole the coat and ran away. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

John Prizer was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Robert A. Crawford. Mr. Crawford testified that while he was sitting with several friends in his place of business, No. 915 North Fifteenth street, last Sunday evening, the defendant knocked at the door, and asked if he could see a certain party; he (the witness) went to the door and told him he could not; the defendant immediately struck him on the temple with a black-jack and ran away as hard as he could. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery. Sentenced to County Prison one year.

William Myer pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $8, belonging to John G. Reinhardt. About 1 o'clock last Monday morning the defendant crept through a hole into Mr. Reinhardt's basement saloon, and stole the money from the drawer. Sentenced to County Prison one year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 9, 1867.

The chief business among the bankers and brokers continues to be confined to transactions in Government, City, and State securities. The latter especially, for the past few days, have attracted a great deal of floating capital, and this morning the demand was still unabated. There are three series, but, like the Five-twenty bonds of the general Government, they are not absolutely due until a period of ten, fifteen, and twenty-five years. They are already a very popular security, and will, without doubt, reach higher prices so soon as the balance now in the hands of the subscribers has been disposed of. The management of this transaction, by which the old and, in fact, dishonored obligations of the Commonwealth are being so rapidly retired, and the success of the new loan are highly creditable to all concerned, a very large meed of the credit being due to Mr. Kemble, the State Treasurer, by whom the enterprise was originated.

The Stock Market generally was a good deal more active to-day, though some of the speculative stocks, including Reading, were off a fraction. Governments were especially strong, and advancing, 113⅛ being freely bid for old 5 20s; 102⅞ was bid for 10-40s, and 110⅛ for May and November 1865s.

City Sixes were strong, the new selling up to 101¼; the old sold at 96¾, an advance of ¼.

The Share market was strong, excepting Reading, which fell off to 52·31. Pennsylvania Railroad was strong at 53½. Camden and Amboy was ¼ higher. 125¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton, 64½ for Norristown, 55 for North Pennsylvania, 58 for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, 28 for Catawissa preferred, 54 for Wilmington, and 44¾ for Northern Central.

The miscellaneous list continued very dull. In the Passenger Railroads we quote 79 bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia, 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35½ for Union Passenger.

The Canals were very dull, and we have no change to notice in Bank stocks, the market for this particular description of securities being very fiat.

Gold ranges from 140 to 140¼, and rather strong at the latter rate towards the close.

—The *Times* of this morning has the following in reference to the New York market:—

"The Railway Market took a decided downward turn this forenoon. The recent break in Erie had not yet been recovered from, and the somewhat violent fluctuations in this stock are used against the general New York and Western list. In addition to which the sellers against the market endeavored to create the belief that the Treasury is about to resume active contraction, and would also tighten the money market by large sales of gold. The last part of the story would, of course, suit one or two large houses who are heavily short in their engagements in gold for account of their customers, and much heavier involved in short sales of stocks on their own account; but no part of the story happens to be true or even probable, while it is true that more foreign money is being added to the domestic summer balances in Bank than can be employed on the Stock Exchange including the public funds, better than 4@5 per cent., and some of the heavy dealers in the funds are accommodated as cheap as 3 per cent. In the afternoon there was a recovery in the railways, and the miscellaneous shares closed steady."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

10 sh Morris Cl Pf	113		

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 5-20s '65, Jy.cp	108⅞	15 sh Read R	c. 53
$5500 City 6s, New	101	100 do	52⅝
$1000 do. New	101⅛	100 do	52⅝
$2000 do. Old	96⅝	800 do	bs. 52⅝
$2000 Pa 6s 2 series	c. 102⅜	200 do	c. 52⅝
$800 do	102⅜	300 do	bs. 52⅝
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s	99	100 do	52·31
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s	96⅛	100 do	52·31
$3000 Con'g RR bs	89	5 sh Penna R	53½
5 sh C & Am R	126¾	45 do	53½
11 sh City Bk	85	100 sh St Nich Co	56

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 113@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 103@103¾; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108⅛; do., June, 107⅛@108; do., July, 107⅛@108; Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do. new, 108¾@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@103¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@108¼; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛. Gold, 140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@112¼; do. 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@103¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108⅛; do., June, 107⅛@107¾; do., July, 107⅛@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119⅝; do., October, 1864, 118¾@118⅝; do., December, 1864, 117⅜@117⅞; do., May, 1865, 116⅝@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅝@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115¼; Gold, 140⅛@140¼. Silver, 133@134½.

—The Pennsylvania Coal Company report the shipments of Pittston coal as follows, for the week ending August 3, 1867:—

	Tons.
By railroad	20,038
By canal	589
Previously, 1867	448,639
Total	469,266
To same date, 1866	157,017
Increase	312,249

—Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of July:—

1867	$356,142
1866	321,597
Increase	$34,545

—Annexed is a statement of the value of imports of goods, wares, and merchandise entered at the port of Boston during the month of July, 1867:—

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	*Value.*
Imports, dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,275,529
Imports, dutiable, warehoused	1,951,298
Free of duty	245,751
Total imports	$3,472,578
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,321,878

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 9.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the consumers, who operate entirely in fresh ground and choice old spring and winter Wheat grades, which are in small supply. Sales of a few hundred bbls., including superfine at $7 75@8·25; old and new Wheat extras at $8·50@11; Northwestern extra family at $10@11·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $10@12·50; and new Wheat do. fancy at $12@14. Rye Flour sells at $7·50@7·75 ₰ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 3000 bush. new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·20@2·35. Rye has declined; sales of 500 bush. old at $1·45 and 400 bush. new at $1·40. Corn—The offerings are not so large as yesterday's, and the demand is fair at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·20@1·22, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·18. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bush. new at

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Woman and Politics.

From the Home Journal.

Whichever way the question of female suffrage may be decided—taking for uncertain that is really beyond doubt—the results of the agitation cannot but be beneficial in many respects. It is, for instance, of no inconsiderable advantage that the whole company of politicians have been brought to the confessional, and induced to acknowledge the thoroughly bad character of their business. Heretofore they have exposed, without stint, the scoundrelism of their opponents, but now, when there is a prospect of woman's coming to judgment like "a second Daniel," all start up in a flutter of alarm, vociferating, with marvellous unanimity, that all alike are infamously bad, too bad for the co-operation and companionship of woman; that politics are so corrupt and contaminating that woman cannot exercise the ballot without demoralization and the loss of the most precious attributes of her character.

The testimony on this point is almost unanimous. Old politicians and public functionaries assert it—men who have passed their whole life in the pestilential quagmire, and who ought, therefore, to be intimately acquainted with its pollutions. Amateur demagogues, also, who have only cautiously waded along the shallows of the pool, reiterate the same cry, and warn all womankind from the infected atmosphere of politics. Can there be any doubt that woman ought to heed this warning? Is it not uttered with the sole purpose of guarding her from harm, and preserving her as the one sacred depository of heaven's choicest blessings upon earth? What praise and gratitude do not these persons deserve from woman!

Conscious of their position in the depths of corruption, they magnanimously decline to alleviate their wretchedness and secure their salvation through her interposition, but heroically prefer to suffer and perish alone, rather than that she should risk contamination by breathing one whiff of the infectious air. Marvellous spirit of self-sacrifice! To prompt such self-condemnation and martyrdom in these men, what an overpowering love of truth, purity, and honor must still flourish in their souls! And how wonderful that, in spite of their life-long exposure to the contamination of politics, the ideals of virtue should thus remain bright, and even grow brighter by the ordeal! What a sublime example of the power of virtue in the masculine soul to resist and overcome vice, is afforded in the lives of these poor "political hacks!"

How fortunate that Providence made virtue in the masculine soul so much less liable to infection and decomposition than it is in the feminine! By this wise provision politics become possible, and man may enter the quagmire and uphold the order of the universe, while lovely woman may be preserved in blissful unsophistication to devote the high qualities of soul with which the Creator endowed "his last best work," for the important services of the kitchen, laundry, nursery, and milliner's shop.

Can there be any mistake in these inferences? Does not the confession of politicians deserve implicit reliance? What other motive can they have than the good of woman and the public? Is it because they fear to lose power that they oppose woman's having a voice in matters of the common welfare? Do they admit hordes of benighted, mindless negroes, and exclude woman because they think the former will prove more servile tools to accomplish their party and personal ends? If such is their thought, are they not wholly right? Bring these charlatans before the criticism and judgment of the matrons of the land, and their hollow insincerity and impudent trickery will not wait long for rebuke. They rightly discern that newly emancipated negroes are the best possible material for their use, and that woman, with her noble unselfishness and clear perception of character, unerring save when blinded by affection, is the very last sheep that should be admitted into the political fold. The old law of self-preservation, therefore, and perhaps also a vague presentiment of the predicted "bruising of the serpent's head," must be accepted in explanation of much of the opposition which the proposed enfranchisement of woman meets from party leaders and their followers.

But, after all, are not politics as corrupt as represented? Undoubtedly; they could not possibly be otherwise while under the control of the present managers. And is it not equally true that woman could not take part in politics and mingle with the bruisers, the shoulder-hitters, and the bawling mob of the political contest, without loss of self-respect, and the sacrifice of the noblest and holiest attributes of her nature? Most certainly, she could not become one of the mob without sharing its boorish spirit and brutal instincts. But the very supposition is absurd. The same law of her nature that makes her the arbiter of manners, the exponent of the social conscience, and the chief source of the amenities and refinements of civilized life, will prevent her transformation into a political bully and blackguard. Into whatever sphere of politics she may enter, she will carry the same influences and behavior which have ever characterized her elsewhere.

Pettifogging law-makers may remember with profit that woman is not woman by virtue of legislative enactments, and, therefore, is not dependent on legal and conventional limitations to preserve her distinctive character and prevent her activities from rushing into abnormal channels, and subverting the eternal order of the universe. Is there any more potent spell in politics to effect her transformation than in other spheres of action? Is not money-getting the most absorbing and sordid of all pursuits? Is not money the acknowledged "root of all evil"—the fatal root that hides to groveling humanity the regenerating light of Paradise? Yet how uniformly has woman shown herself proof against temptations to excess in this pursuit. Of the innumerable caravan of misers, extortioners, pirates, robbers, swindlers, and gamblers, how few have been furnished by the more unworldly sex!

On the other hand, are not the most admirable examples of a rational use of wealth exhibited when woman co-operates with man in acquiring and dispensing it? So in politics she will furnish few such horrible perversions as are effected in man by the lifelong, hungry hunt for office, the sordid scramble for the spoils, and the reckless enthronement of scoundrelism in the place of conscience and honor. But her co-operation there, as elsewhere, will moderate the tendencies to excess, and will bring into operation that balance and counterpoise of forces upon which all well-ordered social and civil action depends, and which the Creator has indeed made essential to the highest harmonies of life.

Accordingly, the opponents of female suffrage who are laboring to prove the iniquity and corruption of politics, and at the same time are lauding to the skies the purity, honor, and virtuous influences of woman, are, in their humble way, contributing to promote the very change they deprecate. Their purpose is, of course, to magnify the gulf between woman and politics, so that she shall never enter the contaminating sphere. But they entirely mistake the purpose of the movement. It is not to bring woman down to politics as now constituted, but rather to bring politics up to her plane. It is not to drag her from her throne in the drawing-room and subject her to the violence and vileness of the hustings, but rather to extend her gentle, yet potent sway into that rude domain—to make the law of the parlor also a rule of the voting-room and Legislature. As in all other assemblages order and decency attend on woman's presence, so political gatherings will be shamed out of their excesses by her approach. The rudest boor doffs his cap to a lady, while a squad of policemen scarcely commands his respect. In brief, then, one great object of this innovation is to improve politics, by bringing them more directly under the influence of the chief conservators of virtue and refinement in society. Left to their present tendencies, politics can only grow more and more depraved, as they have done in this country for the last three-quarters of a century, and not till they are brought face to face with the "better half" of humanity, will the spirit of vice and violence which now possesses them begin to be exorcised.

But woman is averse to being enfranchised, says an objector; she could never be induced to take part in politics, not so much even as to deposit a vote. This is only partially true, and is every day becoming less true. The force of conventional prejudices and associations is giving way with astonishing rapidity. Woman will accept the franchise, will acquaint herself with public affairs, and will express her judgment through the ballot when she sees that the good of society and the State, as well as her own welfare and social consideration, requires it.

That she is not clamorous for the franchise through greediness for office, for "fat jobs" and spoils, or even a chance to sell her vote, as do so many masculine citizens, is an additional evidence that she is needed in politics, and that her influence will be salutary. Having an equal interest in the good government of the community, and having an equal regard for the dictates of duty, it is absurd to suppose she will not be equally faithful with man, in all the just requirements of citizenship. Her present indifference or aversion to politics is but the result of a conventional training and a supposititious public opinion, and will vanish in good time. In some instances, this feeling may be increased by the spectacle which politics in their present condition present. Those who do not discern between the use and abuse, who take the ordinary political orgies and scrimmages as the type of what politics must inevitably be, may well imagine that they detest all participation in public affairs. But a moment's reflection will show them that an intelligent understanding of public interests, and an expression of opinion by ballot, is compatible with—nay, even adds dignity to—the possession of the highest feminine sensibilities and refinement.

Such participation involves no violation of womanly delicacy greater than is every day risked in rail-cars, steamboats, in theatres, concert-rooms, or even in religious assemblages; it simply requires that the law of the drawing-room should be extended over the voting-room, that the ballot-box be promoted to the parlor. But even if there should be some lingering sloughs of the old quagmire to be encountered, let no woman imagine that the occasion will lack a high and noble use to sanctify her deed, and preserve it from the slightest stigma of indelicacy or unwomanliness. As the Sister of Mercy, on her heavenly mission, penetrates the loathsome lazaretto and hospitals, and comes forth with the added glory of an angel, so she who, with the noble purpose of serving humanity and the State, shall brave somewhat of the terrors of the political bedlam, will command the admiration and esteem of all right-thinking men and women. Wherever humanity is to be best served, there is woman's true sphere; wherever she can best use her power for the purification and refinement of society, there is her proper place, and the fulfilment of her duty can bring upon her no demoralization nor diminution of charms. Humanity, or the body politic, like the physical body, demands no function of its individual members which is not also for their highest good.

Should any further principle be demanded for woman's admission to the franchise, we may say that she is one of the component units of society, equally with man; she is endowed with full capacities to understand her individual interests and those of society; in the exercise of these endowments she retains through life a complete individuality—all opposing mysticism about absorption in man, notwithstanding; freedom of thought, and personal independence and consideration are as dear to her, and as essential to her highest development, as they are to any individual soul; and it is, therefore, the dictate of both reason and common sense that Government recognize her individuality, and accord to her impartially that share of rights and prerogatives which justly falls to each one of the normal units who form the social compact. Possessing the two most essential qualications for exercising the franchise—intelligence and a vital interest in the well-being of society—woman has a clear claim to direct representation; and the only excuse for her exclusion is that which perpetuates so many other relics of barbarous ages. Of all the objections that are urged against her enfranchisement, there is scarcely one that rises to the dignity of a philosophical principle. They are a mere tissue of expediences, prejudices, and apprehensions of danger from every change in the existing state of things. They will prove their own best refutation.

In concluding, let us offer a suggestion for any reader whose judgment may be in suspense respecting this matter, and who may be disposed to give it a moment's consideration. If he doubts whether to regard this movement for woman's elevation as a transient outburst of fanaticism, or the inauguration of a new era in civilization, let him mark its simultaneous rise and spread in all the principal countries of Christendom; let him study the philosophy of history, and especially the history of Christian civilization; let him note the revolution that has taken place in the world's standard of character and virtue—the decline of the Cæsars, the Neros, and Tamerlanes, and the ascendence of those more feminine types which reflect the spirit of the gentle and loving Jesus. If, as he traces the gradual spiritualization of the race, and the elevation of woman from a mere servile attendant on man to a reverenced companionship in man's highest intellectual and spiritual moods; if in the change which legislation has already effected in woman's political status, from patriarchal and feudal times up to the present moment—if in all these instances the student can discern no antecedent to this last step in the grand ascent, then he should certainly regard the movement as the vaporing of a sick fancy, and oppose it till his own sanity is disproved by the conclusive verdict of public opinion.

The Crops of the World.

From the Tribune.

Commencing at home and on the Rio Grande, we find that Texas has a large corn, a good wheat, and a medium cotton crop. The same is to be said of Louisiana and parts of Mississippi, with some considerable deduction arising from the ravages of the cotton-worm and the devastations of late spring floods. Around the Gulf States all supplies of food will be abundant, but cotton is not likely to yield more than two-thirds of an average of former good years. Of rice and cane sugar there are no good reports. These staples require large capital, and a certain kind of labor which disappeared during the war. In the rest of the Southern States, with the exception of some portions of North Carolina, and on badly-worn soils elsewhere, the yield of grain exceeds any former year, and it is stated that in a great measure they will make no demands on the North for bread. Tobacco generally will be deficient. Owing to the great amount of labor bestowed on the growing of grain, cotton could not receive the usual undivided attention, and it is generally conceded that it will not excel the unfavorable yield of last year by more than a quarter. Generally, the freedmen are performing their contracts with fidelity, and outrages upon them are less frequent.

By latest advices from the heart of the great grain-growing regions of the West, we must conclude that the yield of wheat, corn, and oats will be unprecedentedly large. Dealers who never carry less than hundreds of barrels of flour have worked their stocks down as low as ten barrels. At the present time no large quantity of breadstuffs can be sold at current rates, so prevalent is the opinion that prices must recede; and yet, through the whole West, there is an absolute scarcity. In estimating prices for the future this last fact should not be overlooked, and the amount absolutely necessary to feed the people, whese bread hitherto has been as cheap as fuel, will be taken into account. The various fruits are in excess of former years. Grapes, however, are doing badly through interior sections. On the islands and along the southern shore of Lake Erie, as well as in other water climates, little or no mildew has yet appeared. Apples are abundant, and thence the East can be supplied.

In the Eastern States considerable damage has been done hay and grain by the frequent showers. Still, in various localities these crops have been secured in good order, and corn will yield heavily. Much more wheat is now grown than formerly, and with such gratifying results that its culture is still more to be extended. From all parts of Canada the harvests now commencing are more than usually promising, but danger is apprehended from the weevil. However, its ravages are not likely to be more than local. Northwestward, towards the British Possessions, westward to our new Territories, we have the same general cheering accounts of large yields of grain. Though the damage done by the grasshopper was considerable, the effects will be slight, even in the States where for a time it threatened to destroy everything, and whence it has departed, no one knowing whither. We have the general statement in the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado, that they will raise their own bread, and perhaps Arizona should be included. In the valleys of Nevada some fine farms have been opened, and they are growing excellent wheat. This year promises to equal the last in California in all the fruits and grains produced in that remarkably and now highly prosperous State; nor do we have any discouraging report from Oregon or Washington Territory. The Territory adjoining this has been so recently acquired, and the means of communication are so infrequent, that we must pass it by in our review.

Last year that country which long was the granary of the world, owing to the fertilizing waters of the Nile, had a short crop of grain, though the yield of cotton was large, and the prices of breadstuffs were high. This year the harvests have been abundant, and prices have fallen two-thirds. Southern and Central Russia, which for many years have contributed so much to the grain markets of Western Europe, will furnish an unusual quantity of breadstuffs. In Poland there will be some diminution, owing to an overflow of the waters of the Vistula, for even houses were carried away. Through Austria, Prussia, and in Norway and Sweden, there is a prospect of average yields of grain, and the same is to be said of Turkey in Europe and of North Italy. In Portugal the weather has been so unfavorable as seriously to injure the grapes. What may have been the yield of grain in Spain and France, the dry weather was doing considerable damage. England more immediately concerns us. In the southern part the oat harvest commenced about the 20th ultimo, and was large.

This includes the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Berks, and Bucks. In Yorkshire the weather had been highly favorable for three weeks, during which time a large hay crop was secured. This being followed by showers, helped the barley, which was short, kept up the growth of clover and grass pastures, and rapidly brought forward early some turnips. Our last account is up to the 24th ult. The showers had continued, and in places the standing grain was beaten about considerable; still, there was no reason for believing that any permanent damage had been done. On the contrary, the rain had been of great advantage to barley, oats, peas, and beans, which had suffered during the long dry weather in hay harvest. At the date mentioned the wheat was only beginning to change color. To the hop-grower, these rains, accompanied by high winds, were not so acceptable, for in exposed situations the young shoots were terrible battered. In Kent, owing to the attack of insects, the hop prospect is very gloomy. Generally the season is from ten days to two weeks late. The latest account states that a storm was prevailing throughout Great Britain.

The Washington Imbroglio.

From the Times.

The reasoning by which the President is reported to justify the removal of the Secretary of War savors of the technical special pleading which has marked his every proceeding on the subject of reconstruction. In this respect Mr. Stanbery's opinions are a fair reflex of Mr. Johnson's mind. Both have sought to trace in the law coloring for the particular view they desire to sustain, instead of studying the law to discover the plain intent of its authors. It is the process of the pettifogger, not of the patriot or statesmen. In the same way they construe the Tenure of Office act, with a certain degree of plausibility, perhaps, but with a manifest disregard of its general object and scope. Its purpose is to prohibit the removal of certain officers—Cabinet officers included—without the consent of the Senate.

By the exercise of a transparent quibble Mr. Johnson holds that he may at least suspend the Secretary, and thus annul the law in its application to his case. So also of the District Commanders. The intention of Congress was to make them independent of Mr. Johnson, but the letter of the Constitution affords him a pretext for interposing his hostile authority. At every stage of the question the same pettifogging keenness and dexterity are apparent. The spirit of the law is clear. The design of Congress is indisputable. But it suits Mr. Johnson, in his eagerness to frustrate the ends of the reconstruction legislation, to overlook its spirit and pervert its provisions, without reference to aught besides his reckless, inexcusable obstinacy.

Whether it is decorous in Mr. Stanton to refuse compliance with the President's request, and to retain the Secretaryship as long as possible in spite of him, is a question that depends very much upon the relations of Mr. Stanton to the Congress which enacted the Tenure of Office law. In ordinary circumstances, a hint from the President to a Secretary would be followed by resignation. Were there no contingent considerations, the instincts of a gentleman would prompt immediate withdrawal. We are sure that Mr. Stanton would not be an exception to the rule if only his personal feelings were concerned. The man who has opposed the President's suicidal policy in regard to Sheridan and the law can scarcely be suspected of mere fondness for office. He is impressed, however, by his responsibility to the majority of Congress, whose confidence he enjoys, and whose will he would enforce. His duty, as he sees it, is to stand by his post in behalf of the Republican party and its measures of reconstruction—not because he can hope to accomplish anything, with the whole weight of the Executive against him, but because he cannot honorably abandon the trust which Congress intended in a certain degree to render independent of Mr. Johnson. Upon the latter, Mr. Stanton proposes to fasten the undivided responsibility of the nullification of the law.

The controversy between the President and Mr. Stanton, arising as it does out of a systematic attempt to arrest the operation of the reconstruction scheme in the spirit designed by Congress, invests the poltical position with a very grave aspect. With Sheridan and Stanton removed, no amount of protestation on the part of Mr. Johnson will persuade the people of his fidelity to the law and his duty in relation to it. We apprehend, indeed, that to this extent the mischief to be deprecated has been already wrought. After what has transpired, it is impossible for any candid member of the Union party to repose confidence in Mr. Johnson's fealty, or to place the slightest dependence on his discretion. The renewal of his conflict with Congress when that body is not in session, proves him as unmindful of the obligations resting upon him as he is indifferent to the requirements of the South and the real interests of the country. The peace which General Grant predicted as a consequence of reconstruction is disturbed by Mr. Johnson causelessly, wantonly, because with no chance of lasting advantage. To the country his course brings trouble, confusion, uncertainty at a time when these conditions operate most disastrously. Upon himself it will entail the loss of the forbearance hitherto shown towards him, and a depth of disaster and disgrace from which very ordinary sagacity should have saved him.

The Whisky Frauds.

From the Tribune.

In 1860 the production of distilled spirits in the United States, according to the census return, was 90,000,000 gallons. Since 1862, from various causes, this product has been much reduced. The manufacture of burning fluid, in which 24,000,000 proof gallons of spirits were used, has stopped altogether. The use of alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, in patent medicines, and in pharmacy, has either ceased or greatly fallen off. The present yearly production and consumption is estimated at about 50,000,000 gallons. The first tax on distilled spirits was laid July 1, 1862, at the rate of 20 cents the proof gallon. In March, 1864, it was raised to 60 cents; in July of the same year it was carried to $1·50; and the following January to $2 per gallon. The amount of revenue realized under the several rates of tax, and the production represented by it, are as follows:—Under the tax of 20 cents, a little over $3,000,000, representing 16,000,000 gallons; in 1864, under the rates of 20 cents and 60 cents, $28,000,000, on a production, probably, of 40,000,000 gallons; in 1865, under the rates of $1·50 and $2, $8,000,000, representing a production of about 5,000,000 gallons; in 1866, under a $2 tax, $29,000,000, representing a production of 14,500,000 gallons.

The returns for the year ending June, 1867, are not yet complete, but they will probably show a collection of not more than $15,000,000, representing a production of 7,500,000 gallons. From these figures it will be seen that at no time since the tax was laid on distilled spirits has it been to any considerable extent collected. With an estimated average annual production and consumption of 50,000,000 gallons per annum, there has been an average annual collection of tax on only 17,000,000 gallons—about one-third of the actual consumption. These are no newly discovered facts. They have been constantly before the people, but while we had a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 from other sources they attracted little attention. The large deficit in our financial budget now threatened has drawn public attention to this enormous waste of nearly $90,000,000 of revenue.

A good deal of indignation is naturally enough excited, and one of our contemporaries proposes to remedy it by a grand holocaust, in which Secretary McCulloch, Commissioner Rollins, and an indefinite number of revenue officers are to be the victims. An impression has gained currency, too, that in some way or other nearly all the frauds through which the revenue from spirits is kept from the Treasury originate in New York city, and that the remedies and correctives are mainly to be applied here. But the wholesale corruption has a wider scope and theatre than that heretofore pointed out, and the remedies required are more radical and searching than denunciation or even sacrifice of individuals.

The capital invested in distilleries in 1860 was a little short of $12,000,000; of which amount about $1,000,000 was in the New England and Southern States, about $4,000,000 in the Middle States, and upwards of $6,000,000 in the Western. The enhancement of the price of whisky since the imposition of tax has stimulated its production, especially in the grain-growing regions of the country, affording, as it does, a near and profitable market for this great staple. The facilities for illicit distillation are much greater in the West and South than elsewhere, owing to the greater extent of country and its scattered population. It is in these sections that the frauds in distillation have thus far been mainly committed. In the East illicit distillation has been constantly harassed and impeded, but in the West and South, favored by the circumstances just referred to, it has met little check.

The report of the Special Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Wells, made last winter, states that the coppersmiths of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities had been so busy in supplying the demand for small stills, that it was almost impossible to procure any other work from them. But the bulk of illicit distillation has not been done in this small way. It has been until quite lately carried on openly, and without attempt at concealment, by the largest distilleries throughout the West. In testimony given before Mr. Wells it was shown that from a single distillery in Illinois 80,000 gallons of uninspected spirits were shipped, against 81,000 gallons that were uninspected; from another 800 barrels were shipped uninspected; from others still 1200 barrels, 2000 barrels, and 4000 barrels, respectively.

Many of these distilleries were situated forty or fifty miles from any principal revenue office, and were visited only occasionally by an inspector; sometimes only when requested by the distiller himself. Not unfrequently the inspector was a workman or a partner in the distillery inspected. This neglect has been partially corrected in the last few months in the West, but in the South the recent report of a special agent in regard to the States of North Carolina and Virginia indicates that there is no effective supervision. Probably there will be no great inprovement, and not much is feasible until civil government and society have become more settled.

The consideration of these facts makes it clear that the "whisky frauds are not local. They are involved in the whole sweep of the operation of the law, and the charge of individual delinquencies alone, whether in the Department at Washington or among the subordinate officers, is inadequate to their explanation. Especially is this evident when it is considered that in every other branch of the internal revenue system there has been a steady and marked improvement in administration.

President Johnson and Secretary Stanton

From the World.

There have been several versions of the curt correspondence between the President and the Secretary of War. Judging by internal evidence, we presume the one we here insert is genuine. Omitting address and signature, Mr. Johnson's note, dated August 5, was in these words:—

"Considerations of public interest will persuade me to accept your resignation, if tendered."

Mr. Stanton (address and signature again omitted) replied, August 6, as follows:—

"Considerations of public interest have prevailed with me to hold this office for months past, and considerations of public interest will prevail with me to hold it till the assembling of Congress."

The reply is a defiance. Mr. Stanton not merely refuses to resign; by informing the President that he shall hold his office until Congress meets, he virtually asserts that the President cannot in the meanwhile remove him. He intends to intimate that when Congress assembles the President may try his chances of getting the Senate to consent to his removal.

If we were satisfied that the President is in earnest, we should have no difficulty in conjecturing what further steps he will take to vindicate his dignity. But it looks too much as if this fracas with Stanton were a makeshift to divert public attention while the President backed out of his threat to remove General Sheridan. We regard that change of purpose as wise and commendable. The course General Sheridan has pursued since the threat was made public, shows that he desires and courts a removal as putting him in the foremost rank as a radical candidate for President. Instead of a degradation and a punishment, it would be a coveted step to promotion, and President Johnson would realize the truth of Poor Richard's not over-cleanly proverb, "he that spits against the wind spits in his own face." We did not believe the President would remove Sheridan when the announcement was so positively made, and said so rather bluntly at the time. He has never yet removed anybody whom it concerned the dignity and success of his administration that he should put out; and it is rather late to begin when Congress has in most respects tied his hands, and his political fortunes are past redemption. His spasmodic outbursts, unsupported by action, betoken weakness. He ought to have removed Stanton more than a year ago, with the same resolute decision a military commander would use against a spy and traitor serving on his staff and having access to his secrets.

We do not complain that President Johnson inclines to retreat from his threat to remove Sheridan; and if he would pitch out Stanton, neck and heels, it would be a most grateful and acceptable substitute. But if he intends to go no further than his request of a resignation from a man whom he might have known would never resign by request, the thing is altogether too farcical for so serious a business. It is like putting a kindled match to a ton of wet tow. It raises a blinding smoke to cover a naked retreat from a hasty purpose. It looks as if the President, shaken by the remonstrances and importunities of General Grant and others against the removal of Sheridan, suddenly bethought him of the unpopularity of Stanton as affording a new and safe vent for his wrath. But if it all exhales in a mere request, and produces no further effect, his dignity would have suffered less by keeping his anger pent up. It may be asked, "What further can he do?" That is a question it behooved him to consider before he took the first step. His insight into character should have taught him that Stanton would not comply; and if he did not wish to stand before the country as a President baffled and defied by a contumacious subordinate, he should have had some ulterior resort, or else, as a man of prudence, have refrained from undertaking what he could not accomplish.

It requires no sagacity to discern what further steps the President might take; courage is all that is lacking. The language of the law furnishes plausible, and we think solid, grounds for thinking the President has a right to remove such Cabinet officers as he did not himself appoint. He should take the responsibility of making the removal. Stanton would of course dispute his authority, and refuse to give up the office. The President should then apply for a *mandamus*. The question would be argued before a judge by able counsel on both sides, and whatever interpretation might be given to the law, the judge, not the President, would be responsible for it. Such a proceeding would at least result in the advantage of settling the meaning of the law; and it would probably result in the removal of the contumacious officer.

If Stanton had the sentiments of a man of honor, he would scorn to keep up an association which has become distasteful to the President. But Stanton is the last man in the world to feel any of that kind of delicacy. A sordid love of office, and a total insensibility to the amenities of personal intercourse, reconcile him to a seat at council boards where he is openly detested, and to service under a chief who has no confidence in his principles. In any other office than one which brings the incumbent into close confidential relations with a superior and associates who despise him, this sordid contumacy might seem more explicable; but in a Cabinet officer, it betokens not merely the lack of a quick sense of honor, but a callous insensibility to disgrace. Still, it is so precisely what the public expected from Stanton's well-established character, that nobody is shocked or surprised.

Mr. Stanton pretends to think that the public interests require his retention in office. He rates his importance higher than anybody else does. What good can he do, or what evil can he prevent, which General Grant would not equally do or prevent, either in his place or out of it? As regards the execution of the Reconstruction acts, General Grant is all-powerful. The new law expressly clothes him with all the authority in every one of the five Southern departments which its own commander possesses in any. No matter who may be Secretary of War, General Grant is vested with supreme authority in the ten excluded States. Congress undertook to make, and has made, the execution of the Reconstruction acts independent of the President and his Cabinet. Stanton's pretense, therefore, that any public interest (even as the radicals understand the public interests) requires him to hold on to his office, is preposterous.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 8 PROPRIETOR.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

8 8 fmwcm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.

F. F. GUSTINE,

8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

3 19 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HORTICULTURAL HALL SCENERY.—Mr. Russel Smith is now engaged in finishing the scenery for the stage of the Horticultural Hall. It consists of eight wings, twenty-eight feet high, and four curtains, to be attached to the ceiling. The tropical scene, now in the building, will form the background. The whole, when completed, will form a series of Corinthian columns twenty-two feet high, resting on bases six feet high, on which the entablature is supported. A flight of steps will ascend to a platform in the rear of the stage, surrounded by a balustrade, with statues on both sides of the stairway. The effect of the whole will be that of looking through a colonnade of Corinthian columns to a lofty portico, with a stretch of tropical country beyond.

A PHILADELPHIAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to one of the company composing the excursionists of St. Patrick's Church, of this city. It appears that an elderly gentleman, named Morris, living in Twentieth street, above Spruce, was among the passengers, and as they were on their return to the city he attempted to pass through the cars, and while so doing fell from the platform, and the wheels passing over his neck, severed the head entirely from his body. His remains were brought as far as Camden yesterday morning, and an inquest was held by the Coroner. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him.

THE POINT BREEZE GAS WORKS.—The Gas Works at Point Breeze are completed, and have a new retort house, 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 52 feet high from the foundation, with benches for 240 retorts, in settings of five retorts to a bench. Also, a purifying house, 116 feet long and 60 feet wide, containing two sets of 20 feet square purifiers. An exhaust and engine house, 32 by 48 feet, is attached to this building, and to connect these buildings with the metres, 1038 feet of 10-inch main and 970 feet of water main have been laid. The large metre, 12 feet in diameter, will pass 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours.

THE MINT.—Workmen have been engaged for some time past in tearing out the retort-house steam-engine and the machinery generally at the United States Mint, for the purpose of making repairs. The work, which was necessary to be done, will be finished by the first of next month, when the Mint, so far as the machinery is concerned, will, it is expected, be in good working order.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Brave Old Ben Wade is to stump Ohio for the Republicans.

—Paducah has twenty-five or thirty candidates for city marshal.

—General Swayne has left Mobile for Washington and New York.

—"Idlewild" has been let for a school. Schools are often idle wilds.

—The air in Europe is very strongly impregnated with sulphur and saltpetre.

—The Buffalo police are confiscating bread of light weight for the benefit of the poor.

—Jack Hamilton wants to go to Congress rather than to Texas. Not much choice.

—One man boasts in Indiana that he gets a new wife and a new divorce every quarter.

—It is certain now that the hay crop will be unprecedentedly large, "weather or no."

—The New York *Observer* is making some very uncivil observations concerning ritualism.

—Eighty-five per cent of the mortality at St. Louis is among children under five years of age.

—Mad'lle Finette, who can kick your hat off six times running, is writing her memoirs for Paris.

—Tin has been discovered in Missouri, and parties are getting ready to fill their pockets with it.

—A London newspaper spent thirty thousand dollars in the vain effort to live beyond a few weeks.

—"Marrying for life" is a phrase which is coming into use in the West. It does not need explanation.

—The Viceroy of Egypt gave the Dramatic Society in London three thousand dollars as a little souvenir.

—Miss Smith is at Long Branch. Her name appears in the papers as Miss S——h; so Miss cuts a dash *incog.*

—Governor Burnside is one of the Directors of the newly formed Peru and Plymouth (Ind.) Railroad Company.

—The hero and heroine of a runaway match in Indiana were a middle-aged man and a widow with five children.

—Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall will accompany the President in his contemplated trip to Tennessee.

—Ex-Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, is on a visit to Newtown, in that State, where he commenced business as a lawyer fifty years ago.

—It is stated that Mad'lle Tietjens will proceed to St. Petersburg, where she is engaged to sing during the ensuing winter at a salary of 30,000 francs per month.

—A man who tried the Chicago matrimonial bureau found his wedded happiness cut short in two days, by the disappearance of his spouse with considerable greenbacks.

—The latest story is that Wilkes Booth is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas. How about that backbone in the Washington Museum?

—*Punch* reports the speech of an Irish M. P. who thought Ireland was overtaxed. "Take a tenth of our income, sir? Ay, that they do; and they'd take a twentieth, if they dared."

—At a club dinner with a party of Nantucket people, not long ago, one of the guests remarked that Nantucket horses were celebrated for their general worthlessness, imbecility, and marvellous slowness. He said that a citizen sold one to a cavalry officer during the war, and warranted him to be a good war-horse. The soldier came back afterwards in a towering passion, and said he had been swindled.

"As how?" said the Nantucketer.

"Why, there's not a bit of 'go' in him; and yet you warranted him as a good war-horse."

"Yes, I did; and by George, he is a good war-horse; he'd sooner die than run!"

BAD.—A feeble punster writes us that if Abd-ul-Medjid was unable to effect reforms in Turkey, Abd-ul-Aziz Khan.

A MALICIOUS SUGGESTION.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* advises all who wish to send chignons after crinolines, to persistently call them by their true name—*choux*, or cabbages. The earliest definition of the chignon, in our language, by Colgrave, in 1611, runs thus:—"Chignon," "the chyne, or chyne-piece of the neck; also, a knott or knurre in a peece of wood or tymber."

The earliest description is found in the "Mundus Muliebris," 1690:—

"Behind the noddie every baggage,
Wears bundle *choux*, in English cabbage."

Fairholt defines the "choux" as "the great round boss or bundle of hair, worn at the back of the head, and resembling a cabbage, from whence the French gave it that name."

"Baggages" and "cabbages!" That will do.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Meeting at St. Louis—Permanent Organization of the Board—Plans and Suggestions of Lieutenant-General Sherman, Etc. Etc.

From the St. Louis Republican of 7th inst.

The Commissioners from abroad, appointed by the Government to select reservations and treat with the hostile Indian tribes, arrived in the city yesterday, and are registered at the Southern Hotel.

The names of the Commissioners are Colonel N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington; General John B. Sanborn, of Minnesota; Colonel S. F. Tappan, of Colorado; Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, General W. S. Harney, Senator John B. Henderson, and General Terry, of the United States Army, who is the only Commissioner not present. When last heard from General Terry was about starting from Fort Benton for the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and it is expected, in order to join the Commission wherever they may be, he will reach them on the route.

The Commissioners held a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing, yesterday afternoon, in parlor No. 5, of the Southern. On motion of General Sherman, Colonel N. G. Taylor was elected permanent Chairman of the Board, and Mr. A. S. H. White, of the Indian Bureau, was appointed Secretary.

A free interchange of opinions then took place, in which various plans were talked over regarding future movements. A preliminary question to settle is, whether in the first place to make a selection of the proposed reservations, or to assemble the Indians first, and ascertain what would suit them best in this particular. These and several other points were casually discussed, and the Board then adjourned to meet again this morning at half past 10, at General Sherman's headquarters, when a programme of operations will be settled upon.

Some of the members of the Commission favor the plan of assembling the hostile bands for the purpose of treating with them, at two different points. For instance, the Northern Cheyennes, the Sioux, and Blackfeet tribes, to be got together with the least trouble, say at Fort Laramie, while the hostile tribes of the South, comprising the Arapahoes and the Southern Cheyennes, can be assembled at Fort Zarah, on the Arkansas river. In order to notify the Indians when and where to assemble in council, it will be necessary to send out scouts composed of Indians who are on friendly terms with the hostile tribes. With regard to the time when the Commissioners will leave for the Indian country, of course nothing has been determined upon. The Indians can only be got together during the full of the moon, a period when they start on long journeys. The next full moon will be in eight days hence, the time being too short to assemble them together. The next full moon, subsequent to the first, will occur about the beginning of September, during which period it is probable the time will be fixed by the Commissioners to meet the Indians in council.

General Sherman will provide an escort to accompany the Commissioners, for which purpose orders will be issued at once.

The purpose that Congress had in view is to make a personal examination of the proposed reservations, the Commissioners being authorized to select as many as four, and to treat with the Indians with reference to this object. If the Indians are disposed to peace, and bury the hatchet, they can have it on favorable terms; if they reject all such offers of settlement and mean fight, then the war will be prosecuted in earnest and with vigor.

With regard to the origin of the movements in Congress for a peaceful solution of the Indian problem, it may be proper to mention, in this connection, that there are some twelve treaties pending with various bands of Indians that have not been acted upon by the Senate. The Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, under resolution of March 27, 1867, were instructed to examine personally the reservations upon which it was contemplated to remove the Indians under pending treaties. The necessity for such a personal examination is apparent to all who examine into the subject.

This Committee consists of Senators John B. Henderson, of Missouri, Chairman; L. M. Morrell, of Maine; E. G. Ross, of Kansas; H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; and Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. M. R. Kretzmar is the Secretary. The above-named Committee are expected to start for the Indian country in September.

The present Commission, now in the city, was appointed under Mr. Henderson's bill "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," which was passed towards the close of the late extra session. An appropriation of $450,000 was made to carry out the temporary arrangements with the Indians. The Commissioners are armed with full powers to make such treaties as they may deem advisable. The army officers belonging to the Commission were designated by the President, and the balance by Congress.

The Board is composed of men of eminent character and distinguished services, and doubtless whatever they do in the arduous undertaking before them will receive the approval of the country.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, repiaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 574, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuth3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 04 | MOON RISES....9 22
SUN SETS....7 05 | HIGH WATER....9 17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Celia	London	New York	July 20
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 8

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 10
China	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 15
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 10
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Aug. 10
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Excelsior, Atkinson, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Potomac, Snow, Bangor, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, Salisbury, do.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Brooklyn, Captain.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Gambia, Hannaford, 19 days from Arecibo, with sugar to H. Dallett & Son.
Schr D. Washburn, Harkness, 8 days from Rockport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, 10 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Sea Breeze, Stevenson, 2 days from Milford, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Sloop Marion, Rice, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Perot, Lea & Co.
Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Effort, Hussey, and Mystic, Cummen, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 27th ult.
Ship Tarquin, Hayward, Strickland, for Philadelphia 1st inst., at Liverpool 27th ult.
Steamship Roman, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for New York, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Barque Cereal, Bolt, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Powhatan, Patten, for New York, remained at Havana 3d inst.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.
Barque Irma, Cummings, for Boston, sailed from Havana 3d inst.
Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, hence, was at Remedios 18th ult.
Brig L. M. Merritt, Berry, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig J. E. Arey, Babbidge, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 6th inst.
Brig N. Stevens, Saunders, hence, at Bangor 6th inst.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, hence, at Portland 4th inst.
Schr Central America, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 6th inst.
Schr William, Bingham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 6th inst.
Schrs F. R. Baird, Bernard, and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Schrs O. S. Grover, Weaver, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.
Schr E. D. Endicott, hence for Boston, was seen off Block Island 7th inst., with loss of sails.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 6th inst.
Schr R. C. Lane, Lane, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.
Schr E. and L. Matts, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schr C. C. Clark, Cummings, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 5th inst.
Schr Thomas Potter, Handy, hence, at Wareham 5th inst.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr E. M. Hamilton, Smith, hence, at Portsmouth 2d inst.
Schrs J. Jones, Jones, and C. Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, hence, at Calais 3d inst.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 5th inst.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 1st inst.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.

DISASTERS.

Barque Marco Polo, Minssen, from Bremen, at New York yesterday, reports:—Aug. 6, lat. 40 25, lon. 71 10, fell in with a raft, on which was Captain Ginn, of the barque Oak Ridge, hence for Boston, foundered in the hurricane of the 2d. She was 388 tons register, built at Bluehill, Me., in 1866, and rated 1½. She was owned by A. Fulton, of Bluehill; N. T. Hill, of Bucksport; J. Westcott, of Portland; and G. W. Ginn, the captain.

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(Late Fahy & Bro.)
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars,
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10 2-h. spring do.,	3,610 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	115 saddle blankets,
880 lbs. old rope,	257 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	646 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. hames,
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	408 sets asst. harness,
2,000 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
259 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
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BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 13t] STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

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CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

Conservative Endorsement of the Rebel Triumph in Kentucky.

As all shades of conservatives, from the out-and-out Copperheads down to the mercenary and mendicant remnants of the "Bread and Butter Brigade," unite in rejoicing over the recent election in Kentucky, it may be well just to notice the real character of the party that has triumphed there. There were three parties in the late election—the Republican party and two self-styled Democratic parties. The difference between these two parties is that the one is composed exclusively of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, while the other is composed of Union men who call themselves "National Democrats," claiming to occupy the position held by the Democratic party in the North—if anybody knows what that is. The Rebel Democracy has practically made supporting the Rebellion a test question. The man who was the most prominent as a Rebel, and is now the most rampant defender of treason, stands the best chance of getting their votes. Their entire organization is designed to foster a spirit of hostility to the Union, and to reward traitors for their treason. Upon this point we quote from a published letter of Colonel Jacobs, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and now one of th leaders of the Union or National Democratic faction. He says:—

"I say it emphatically, that if the Northern Democracy indorse the so-called Democracy of this State, whose organization is for the express purpose of exalting and indorsing a dead rebellion, with the intention and hope of revivifying the embers and fanning them into a flame at an opportune moment, I have mistaken the character and do not belong to the Democratic party North. 'Oh, then, you are a radical!' I hear exclaimed. By no manner of means. I wish no sympathy where I have no right to expect it. I am neither a so-called Democrat, whose organization is for the exaltation of treason, nor for the radical party. I belong to that party that is for the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution at all hazards. * * * What good has this Helm, or so-called Democratic party, done to the State, the South, or the nation? In the first place, it has made the general amnesty plan of Kentucky a failure. It has divided the conservative party. It has by its action given arguments to and strengthened the radical party North in their efforts to reduce the South to military provinces, ruled by military commanders with unlimited power. It has elected eight men out of nine to Congress, who will not be permitted to take their seats, thus leaving the State unrepresented and powerless in the councils of the nation. They say they are determined to elect Helm, though they acknowledge that there is imminent peril of his being suppressed, and a Military Governor placed over him. 'Rule or ruin' is their motto. They say they would rather be 'unrepresented than misrepresented.' Why misrepresented? Certainly not because Judge Kinkead is not Democratic, but because he and his ticket were hostile to the effort of the South to destroy the Union, and John L. Helm and his ticket, with the solitary exception of Dawson, were not."

It seems, then, from the testimony of Colonel Jacobs, himself a Union Democrat, that this triumph, over which our conservatives of all grades and hues are felicitating themselves, is a downright *Rebel* victory. And Kentucky traitors, it must be acknowledged, were about the meanest of the whole lot. They were traitors both to the Union and to their own State, which never seceded. They were not dragged into the Rebellion by the force of circumstances, as some of the Southern people were, but they went into it voluntarily, from the *love* of it. And it is the triumph of these traitors over which our conservatives are rejoicing! The fact is suggestive. It serves to show these conservatives in their true colors, as sympathizers with treason and the political accomplices of men whose hands are red with the blood of Union men, and who glory in that fact.

The Rebel triumph in Kentucky shows, too, just what would have been the condition of every Southern State had Mr. Johnson's usurpation been permitted to succeed. The Rebels would have been restored to full and undisputed power. Union men would have been trodden under foot and disfranchised, and we should have lost the practical fruits of our terrible four-years' struggle, with its countless expenditure of treasure and its sorrowful sacrifice of life.

The Stanton Affair.

The Johnson-Stanton imbroglio continues. An attempt is being made to relieve the odium of the President's action in the premises by suggesting that General Grant will be called to the Cabinet, at least temporarily. But there is little room to doubt that General Grant's sympathies in the case are not with the President. He is said to have been in frequent consultation with Secretary Stanton since the rupture, and it is well known that Grant is emphatically opposed to the removal of Sheridan.

The conservative papers, as might have been expected, are exceedingly bitter on the Secretary for not vacating at once. Their ideas of propriety are shocked at the fact that he should prefer to consult the will of the people and the good of the country, rather than the wishes of the President. They seem to forget that a President who becomes a traitor and a renegade to the people that elected him, becomes by that act a political outcast, and has no right to claim the least courtesy at the hands of those whom he has betrayed. The Tenure of Office bill was passed, among other things, for the avowed purpose of preventing the President from changing his Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. If the President has any charges to make against Secretary Stanton, he can suspend him until the meeting of the Senate, and then make them before that body; but the law has wisely taken from the President the power of arbitrary removal. It is doubtless inconvenient for Mr. Johnson to find his hands tied, but his own unparalleled treachery has rendered it necessary that the people should protect themselves, as far as possible, against his folly and wickedness.

Business and Money.

It is a favorite device of partisans to ascribe the condition of trade, the ease or stringency of the money market, and things of like character, to political causes. At the present time there is a dullness of trade all over the world, and yet a superabundance of money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to two per cent. Less than a year ago it was at ten per cent. Business is quite as dull in England as it is here. An English paper says that the "most remarkable features attending the present reduction in the Bank rate, are that neither the cheapness of money nor the abundance of the supply appears to exercise any beneficial influence whatever upon the course of commercial business or general trade. No one evinces a disposition to extend business operations."

The London *Times* adds:—"It is a humiliating feature of an epoch supposed especially to be one both of mercantile enterprise and financial public faith, to find it thus proclaimed that English capitalists can discern no opening in trade, and no home or foreign adventure for the purposes of social advancement or international progress, in which money can be employed with any prospect of advantage on these terms."

Such are the facts, and they are not to be explained, either in our own or in foreign countries, by the theories of partisan politics.

A Disloyal Judge Removed.—General Sheridan deserves the thanks of the country for the removal of a Texas Judge who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious by his disregard of the law, and his outspoken defiance of the Government. He has also removed another "impediment" in New Orleans. Sheridan is evidently master of the situation.

The Change of Centuries.—Regarding the situation in Rome the New York *Times* gives the following comparisons:—"How the Holy See has gone topsey-turvey within a few ages is seen when now the expediency of shielding it is coolly discussed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies; when Garibaldi declares 'a Roman insurrection shall take place,' when the *Catholic Telegraph* tells us the Eternal City is 'menaced for plunder by a lawless band,' and likely to be seized 'by a few lazzaroni.' Eight centuries ago, Pope Gregory VII was supreme over all the monarchs of the world, and bent Henry IV of Germany to his will. Six centuries ago, Innocent III carried the temporal power of Rome to the zenith of possibility. Once a Pope put France under an interdict, preventing the sacrament from the rich and burial from the dead, excommunicating the King, and annulling his marriage—all because this marriage was to a cousin in the fourth degree. Once a Pope could put monarchs to do grievous penance, and Celestinus, while Henry VI was on his knees in homage to him, kicked the imperial crown off his head. Now, the Paris *Nord* tells us, the Roman Government is 'incapable of resisting by its own strength' the Garibaldian movement, and 'meditates appeal to the Catholic powers.' *La Liberte* records the apparition of 'several bands of volunteers on the Neapolitan borders;' the *Courrier Francais* says the watchword is 'Rome for the Italians;' and *La Presse* tells us the attack 'will be made on the side of Naples.' Such are the historic changes which a few centuries have brought forth."

Black Lists and Their Uses.—Regarding the proscriptive spirit now so rampant in some parts of the South, the New York *Times* of this morning well observes:—"A Nashville editor calls upon his readers to resolve with him that, 'come weal or woe, we will not buy a cent's worth of goods from a radical merchant,' or get 'our boots from a radical shoemaker, employ a radical mechanic, ride in a radical hack,' or patronize a 'radical teacher,' a 'radical church,' or anything else that is radical. We New Yorkers can give a word of comfort, at this juncture, to the Tennessee merchants, cobblers, hack-drivers, and dominies about to be deserted of customers. Some years ago, a Georgian came North, and made a 'black list' of merchants with whom Southerners were not to trade. The firms that thereupon lost Southern custom thought this was rather hard, though their rivals, who sold all the more, regarded it as exceedingly just. It was not many months before the tables were turned. Before most of the bills had become due, the South had seceded, and the bills 'seceded' too, and the men on the black list had the laugh against their smart competitors who had been found politically sound enough to trade with. The Nashville editors, as well as the Nashville citizens who say what they mean and vote as they think, will do well to take this lesson to heart."

An English Opinion on Mexican Matters.—The London *Review* has a sarcastic article on the "Future of Mexico," which deals much more in history than prophecy. Of the prevalent European opinions regarding the execution of Maximilian it says:—"It is an indignation which would be very beautiful but for the unconscionable amount of forgetfulness, unfairness, and ignorance which accompanies it." It thus sums up the case:—"Austria is robbed of one of her best beloved Princes; France wishes to conceal her own share in the catastrophe by drawing the eyes of Europe towards the heinous nature of Juarez's crime. Let Austria, before she accuses the Mexicans of being a race of savages, wipe out the recollection of those gibbets which, after the capitulation of Komorn, hung out their ghastly trophies in the Hungarian capital. Let France, before she denounces the deed as an unheard-of outrage, look at almost any page of her own blood-stained annals. Let England remember that the very man whose untimely fate she deplores did himself publish one of the most infamous decrees which even guerilla warfare has called forth, by which any person belonging to the Juarist army, or who had sold provisions, horses, or arms to that army, was to be tried and executed within twenty-four hours, and that, among others, two Mexican Generals were thus taken and shot."

Deplorable.—Persons disposed to attempt wit despite the weather, have been heard to remark that Secretary Stanton's refusal to resign may be regarded as a specimen of Uncivil Tenure of Office.

Change of Official Etiquette.—Says the N. Y. *Times*:—"Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton have improved upon the ordinary diplomatic 'assurances of high consideration;' for these are usually merely the diffuse and unmeaning tails to official communications, while they have made 'considerations of a high character' the fiery nuclei, the body and substance of their laconic notes on the resignation question. Phrases originally significant frequently become formal and empty by much using, but this infusing of life into dead bodies is both new and interesting."

Gas for the Japs.—One of the evidences of Japanese readiness to adopt the discoveries and inventions of the Western World is almost startling. Yokohama is soon to be lighted with gas. A company has been organized in San Francisco, and work will probably be commenced at once.

Comfort for Cripples.—Prevention is almost always better than cure, or, as Charles Reade has it, "Prophylaxis is preferable to therapeusis." The Boston *Post* chronicles a case where a man escaped hydrophobia by wearing a wooden leg.

Antietam Cemetery.—The Grand Master of Maryland has accepted the invitation to lay with Masonic honors, on the 17th of September, the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on the grounds of the Antietam Cemetery.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Augur After Spotted Tail—Names of the Killed at Plum Creek—The Indians Consolidating—More Murders.

Omaha, August 8.—General Augur has despatched two companies of infantry to the scene of the Plum creek massacre. Spotted Tail's band has split into two parties, and they are endeavoring to form a junction with the Cheyennes. Since then they have murdered two settlers, and yesterday evening they killed a flagman on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Plum creek. A grand confederation of the hostile tribes is meditated. Three hundred Indians are now going west from Columbus; the Cheyennes are coming down in strong force from the north, and the Sioux are advancing in equally strong bodies from the west.

Among the killed on the freight train burned west of Plum creek on Wednesday morning were Brooks Powers, engineer, of Toledo, Ohio; George Henshaw, fireman; T. L. Brookes, of Joliet, Ill.; and Frederick Lewis, of St. Louis. The names of the brakemen and telegraph repairers murdered at the same time and place are unknown.

A FIGHT IN NEW MEXICO—ELEVEN INDIANS KILLED.

Leavenworth, August 8.—In the recent battle between the whites and Indians near Pinos Altos, New Mexico, eleven savages were killed and eight prisoners taken. A large amount of property was recaptured, and a white girl released. Prior to the fight the Indians burned a ranche. The soldiers returned to Fort Bayard in high glee.

The President and Secretary Stanton.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

Since the fight has become an open one, the fact may be stated that a few weeks previous to the adjournment last spring of Congress, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office that convinced Mr. Stanton and General Grant that difficulties of a most serious character would surely follow an adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged a bitter war on Mr. Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes from the first hour of this trouble to the present. General Grant has been in full accord with Mr. Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview last night. The present action of the President is openly proclaimed by his supporters to be but the inauguration of a policy which will remove all the official obstacles in his way. The attack through the press and through the counsel for the defense in the Surratt case upon Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt is part of the same attack, and by the same measures it is hoped to force Judge Holt out of his position. There is also the best authority for saying that the Administration is acting in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Rebels at Annapolis. Delegates to the Rebel Convention there are contemplating the removal of Vice-Admiral Porter because he has rendered himself obnoxious by his radical views. As to General Sheridan, the President has broken down for the time being, under the influence of General Grant, and appeals from his own friends, who contend that the responses from the country show plainly the great danger of his removal only serving to make General Sheridan more prominent for the Presidency. These urged a transfer of the point of attack to Mr. Stanton, and no movement on General Sheridan is now looked for till Mr. Stanton's case is disposed of.

Origin of the Yellow Fever at Indianola.

The following is from the Indianola *Bulletin*. The lesson it teaches must be obvious to every reader:—

Some four or five weeks since a small schooner arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, and among the passengers were a gentleman and family, who stated that the yellow fever was raging to a fearful extent at that place, and such were the fears of himself and family that he hastily bundled a few necessary articles on board of this little craft and left in a hurry. This vessel arrived here and came alongside of the wharf. A drayman, Hunter, hauled them up to the Magnolia House, when the baggage was aired. Hunter, the drayman, took sick with the disease and died.

A small lad, in the employ of Clement & Burbanks, named Cook, immediately on the opposite north side of the Magnolia House, also took sick and died. A Mexican, who came passenger in the schooner, and put up at Mr. Wagner's, sickened and died, and subsequently two others died in the same house. The blankets and some parts of the baggage of these people were sold, and thus became distributed around, and there is not a shadow of doubt but what the disease that is now prevailing here originated as above; as, being almost surrounded by salt water, which ebbs and flows with the tide, there cannot possibly exist any cause whatever to generate disease.

Two young men, one a son of Judge Duke, while on a visit to this city, examined the blankets and baggage above mentioned, before they were sold, and immediately after returning home to Hines Bay were attacked by yellow fever, and died, and the infection thus carried occasioned several other cases in that neighborhood. These facts alone confirm the above opinion.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Accident to the Cable of 1866—Increase of Facilities for Transmission of the News.

Heart's Content, N. F., August 8.—Her Britannic Majesty's surveying steamer Gulnare left St. John's this morning, having on board a party charged with the duty to thoroughly examine and report the soundings of and around the spot where the cable of 1866 was broken on the 20th of July.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company is now engaged in building three telegraph lines between this place and Nova Scotia, to be in connection with the Western Union Telegraph line of New York.

—The *Independent* says "Norwood" is a "pastoral," not a novel, but certainly a novel pastoral.

KENTUCKY.

Speech of Jesse D. Bright.

On the 3d instant Jesse D. Bright, formerly a United States Senator from Indiana, but now a member of the Kentucky Legislature, made a speech at Carrollton, which a correspondent summarizes as follows:—

"He started off by saying that he had always been a State Rights Democrat. He denounced Mr. Lincoln, Douglas, and Andy Johnson in the most bitter terms; said that the Democratic Senators in the South did wrong in vacating their seats at the beginning of the war; said Mr. Lincoln had no power under the Constitution to call out any troops; was opposed to paying the public debt; that Kentucky ought not to pay another dollar until her Representatives were admitted, and that if the South ever regained her rights, it would be by the sword; and said if that was treason the Government might make the most of it; was in favor of returning every slave to his original master; was in favor of a law in Kentucky that every one who lost anything in Kentucky during the war or by the war should be paid, and that the General Government should refund it to Kentucky; was in favor of General W. O. Butler (who was present) for the next President; said that the national laws were not to conflict with the State laws, but only were auxiliary to them. The whole tenor of his speech was of the same sort of stuff."

—Earl Shaftesbury holds up Ben Wade as a bugaboo to the British House of Lords. Another example of the "moral uses of dark things," according to the Boston *Post*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
5 16 3m4p B. S. HARRIS & CO., No. 149 North NINTH Street.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. 8 5 5t*

☞ FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

☞ NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Department of Highways until — o'clock P. M., —— for the Graduation, Masonry, and Bridge Superstructure of County Line Road, from Oak lane to Mill road, profile specifications and plans of which may be seen at the Department of Surveys.
It will be necessary that the proposals shall specify prices for the following items, viz.:—
Earth excavation, per cubic yard.
Loose rock, " " "
Masonry, " perch of 25 cubic feet.
Paving, " " " "
Retaining wall, " " " "
Rip Rap, " " " "
Coping (3 inch), " lineal foot.
Bridge superstructure, 4 feet span, per lineal foot.
" " 25 " " "
Foundation timber, per foot, B. M.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860.
W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
8 7 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

MUSIC ON THE STEAMERS
AT FAIRMOUNT.

The Fairmount Steamboat Company have engaged the celebrated
BOSTON BRASS BAND,
(Leader, R. Eckhardt), to play on the steamers from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill.
The Band will make its first appearance TO-MORROW (Saturday) 10th inst., at 1·30 P. M.
Steamers leave every half hour. [10
Fare for the round trip only twenty-five cents.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1m4p*

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 33 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 6p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States
For further information call at
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Errien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Heyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS DIRECTED TO THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, and selling at present at the LOW RATE OF NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A full supply always on hand and for sale by
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 7 1m4p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HOLDERS OF
AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.
They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 7 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6mw4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE TERRIFIC RAIN-STORM OF YESTERDAY.—Manayunk was not exempt from the violent rain-storm that came down in such a terrific manner yesterday. Surrounded by hills, and in the centre of valleys, it was made, reservoir-like, the receptacle for the water which came rolling down from the high land above. Not a cellar in the village but was speedily filled, and the water surged into the rooms of the houses, driving out their inhabitants and deluging all things. So strong was the resistless flow of the torrent that suddenly came upon the village, that it carried with and lodged as sediment from the hills over one hundred cart-loads of dirt in Green lane, near Eleventh and Mechanic streets. The Reading Railroad was damaged extensively; the embankment being undermined, came down with a slide in many places, leaving the skeleton work of rails and ties hanging in the air. A brick building, located near the foot of a hill, owned by Mr. McDonnell, was almost entirely demolished by the water, which rushed down the hill with invincible power, destroying the foundation walls and toppling over the structure. Other buildings were more or less damaged, either by certain portions of them being entirely destroyed, or by being so weakened that they are unsafe.

The culvert which passes under the canal was so small that the water congregates near it a perfect miniature lake. Another culvert passing under the Norristown Railroad burst by the pressure of the water, which surging back, filled the establishment owned by James Cole. Another railroad culvert burst, and the water ran through Maxon's woollen mill, near Sheers lane, damaging it to the amount of $3000. Part of the bridge over the "Green Tree" run was swept away, and the trains now are run over on but one track.

The flood coming down on the Montgomery side of the Schuylkill, carried huge piles of ashes from Bencoid's Iron Mills into the copper dam of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, filling it entirely up. Near Manayunk, in quite a large gully, there stood three dwelling-houses. The inhabitants thinking that, from the capricious weather of the past few days, the sudden acqueous onset would be of short duration, made no preparation for any flood. But soon with a rush the water filled the valley, and it was with difficulty that they escaped to the upper stories of their houses.

During the pelting rain yesterday afternoon the peoplewere out bare footed and bare headed, working to save their property. Men, women, and children, soaked completely, labored hard to protect their homes. With the water washing down the hills came domestic stock of the small kind—grunting pigs, bleating goats, etc., while in many instances cattle stood in their stalls half deep in water. With all things taken into consideration, this deluge has had no similar precedent in past years about Manayunk, and the loss will foot up easily $25,000.

The Park was never so flooded before; while the trees bowed low before the tremendous storm, happily no serious damage was done. So sudden was the rain and so great its power that soon whole streets appeared as turbulent streams. The culverts were damaged greatly. The following gave way:—One at Forty-first and Market, one at Forty-second and Chesnut, three on Germantown road, two on Girard avenue.

Bancroft's shoe store, at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, was flooded to the depth of three feet on the first floor, and $300 worth of shoes destroyed.

A locality known as "Beggar's Glory," in Maylandville Park, was visited and well saturated. A large brick house was nearly demolished, and is left in a shaky condition by having its foundation undermined.

The heavy planking on the Darby and West Chester roads, although spiked down tightly, was torn up by the rushing water and carried away.

Thirty-sixth street was inundated, no inlets were seen, and their presence only known by the roaring of the water as it rushed in. Down this street floated parts of fences, tubs, boxes, and all manner of wooden articles, making a good picture of a second deluge. Harrup's silk mill, on Mill creek, near Forty-third and Chesnut streets, was greatly damaged, especially in stock. At Maylandville Park bridges were swept away and fences demolished. Blunden's factory, on the Haverford road, was partially inundated, work stopped, and great damage done.

Fitler's rope-walk, on Seventh street, above Berks, was completely turned around by the flood.

At Germantown the water was as rampant as at elsewhere. From the Town Hall to the depot on the Germantown road was one complete river of water.

The large cellar under Bruner's tavern was completely filled and overflowing.

Mrs. Harkness' bakery was almost inundated, two feet of water being upon the first floor.

On all the vacant lots large pools of water collected. At Bridesburg the banks were overflowed, and in some places the force of the wter was so great that the banks were broken. The track of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad leading to Frankford is overflowed in many places, but the depth of the water is not sufficient to impede travel. About one hundred yards west of the Columbia Bridge there is a deep hollow about three hundred yards in length. This was filled with water, and the trains upon the Reading Railroad were prevented from running from four o'clock yesterday afternoon until this morning. One hundred and ten feet of the track was torn up. Workmen were engaged all night in repairing the damage, and this morning the trains are running as usual.

The meadows in the northeastern portion of the city are overflowed, but not much damage has been done. Several houses were struck by lightning.

Along the Schuylkill a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and floated down stream. A large number of boards, planks, etc., evidently from some board-yard, were observable at different points. The water at the dam is very deep, and is two or three feet above the usual mark.

In the Delaware and Schuylkill the water is unustally high for the state of the tide, and a great deal of loss may yet be sustained. The creeks in the country were very high, and in some places the banks were overflowed and timber carried off by the aqeous element.

We have heard of no material damage being donest any specific point in the city or suburbs, but the slight damages sustained at different points will amount to considerable.

DROWNING CASES.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a boy who was drowned, at No. 2024 Hancock street, yesterday afternoon.

An inquest was held upon the body of an unknown white man, which was found floating in the back channel of League Island. He is five set five inches in height; has dark hair and moutache; no coat; wore dark cassimere pants and vest; red and white woollen shirt and laced boots. The Coroner took charge of the body.

A REVENGEFUL YOUNG MAN named Franklin Swan was in Swanson street, near Almond, floating about a board, when he was told by a mannamed McGraw to take it from the water and place it in a cooper shop. Refusing to do this, McGraw became imperative, it is said, and ordered him to obey. Soon after, Swain went into his father's house, obtained a pistol, and goin out, fired three times at McGraw, without effect. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Morrow in $1000 bail to answer.

LET THERE BE LIGHT, is the unanimous exclamation and demand of the inhabitants on Eleventh, between Christian and Catharine streets, and throughout that vicinity, where it is as "dark as Erebus;" so dark that one stumbles and flounders in every conceivable manner in attempts to make his way along. It is time that the authorized officials—lamp-lighters—should see to it that the street lamps in and about this neighborhood, and throughout the city are put to their proper use.

LARCENY.—John Snyder was yesterday arrested for an alleged larceny. It appears that he purchased two chests of strawberries from a Jersey farmer, and having no money, was trusted for the fruit and agreed to return the chest. He was not seen again by his creditor until yesterday, when he was making his way along Water, near Chesnut street. He was held by Alerman Hurley in $500 bail to answer at court.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has again laid upon our table an interesting budget of foreign papers, including London *Punch* and *Fun*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, *Once-a-Week*, *All-the-year-Round*, etc. Copies of these and other periodicals may be had of Winch at any time.

THE OPENING.—The box office of the Walnut Street Theatre will be open to-day, to-morrow, and Monday evening, for sale of seats for the opening Monday evening. Persons should secure seat in time to see the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, as it will attract very large audiences beyond doubt.

FIRES.—About twenty minutes of 10 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the picker-room of the establishment of Messrs. Wood & Ribl, manufacturers of cotton yarns, situated at Carroll and Huntington streets. About $800 loss was sustained, principally on the stock, which was insured in New York and Liverpool companies. The machinery was fully covered by insurance in the Queen, of Liverpool. The fire undoubtedly originated from matches being concealed in a bale of cotton, as several were picked out of it. While the Fairmount Engine Company's steamer was proceeding to the fire, as the driver was turning out to avoid a car, at the corner of Oxford and Howard streets, the left front wheel gave way, throwing the driver, Jacob Zell, about twenty feet, injuring him about the face and legs.

A slight fire occurred this morning in Charles White's blacksmith shop, in Ninth street, above Master.

AN ELECTRIC PRANK.—Yesterday afternoon, during the terrific rain storm, a bolt of lightning passed down the rod of a large double house in Highland avenue, occupied by Mr. Prater and Alderman Rex. No damage was done to the structure, but in a corner of a room, in close proximity to the rod, and only separated by the wall, was an old musket, the stock of which was shattered to splinters by the electric current.

MUSIC ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The Schuylkill River Steamboat Company have made arrangements to have music on the steamers leaving Fairmount every fifteen minutes, by the Boston Brass Band. This will be quite a popular addition to the attractions of a "delightful romantic excursion" on the Schuylkill. The first floating fugues will be given to-morrow afternoon.

MARVELLOUS!—That while the citizens of Philadelphia and suburbs were being inundated with an aqueous torrent that poured down intensely, the visitors at Atlantic City were enjoying themselves, with a sky unflecked with a cloud, and a sun that smiled down genially, though warmly, upon the city and its bathers.

HOUSE ENTERED.—Some time during last night burglars entered the dwelling No. 2210 Pine street, occupied by Mr. Griffith, through the rear second story window. It is not known whether they stole anything of value or not, as the family is away.

ASSAULTS.—Andrew Merry and Augustus Andrew were arrested yesterday at Fourth and George streets for an assault and battery. Recorder Eneu held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. Felton leaves Chesnut street wharf to-morrow at 9 A. M. Excursion Tickets, $3·50.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths' and Boys', closing out at very low prices.*

THERE is no institution the country is in so much need of at the present time as that now being pushed rapidly towards completion by the Washington Library Company, and there should certainly be no delay on the part of everybody in forwarding the completion of the Riverside Institute, established for the gratuitous education of the orphans of the soldiers and sailors who stood by and fell in defense of our country in her day of need. This can be done by subscribing for one, two, three, four, or five certificates of stock at one dollar a share; and besides the gratification of aiding a worthy object, every purchaser receives with each share bought a fine steel-plate engraving, worth fifty per cent. more than the price of the stock. The Trustees are enabled to make this generous offer from the fact that they have made a binding contract with the publisher of these engravings for many thousand copies, and consequently get them much below their retail value. In addition to this, *each* share of stock guarantees one present in the great distribution which comes off in September. The aggregate value of these presents is $300,000. These have also been obtained in the same manner as the engravings, *i. e.*, the large amount taken enables the Trustees to offer these extraordinary inducements, and still have a good profit for the benefit of the Institution. Everybody should call at No. 1225 Chesnut street, and inquire further into this charitable object.

LANCASTER'S INSURANCE AGENCY.—We publish the dividend notices of the following named Companies:—

The New York Life Insurance Company—Twenty-second Annual Report.—The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows:—A scrip dividend of 50 per cent. upon all participating premiums on existing policies which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the redemption of the dividends declared in 1865. During the year 7296 new policies were issued, insuring $22,734,308.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 7 per cent.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Relief Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

We are gratified to be able to announce that notwithstanding the severe and unheard-of experience of the past few years, a period which has tried the most staunch companies of this country, fire after fire, and loss after loss, closing some, and severely impairing the capitals of others, that the companies above-mentioned have met the ill fortune with persevering promptness, and have reimbursed the honest insured with fidelity. In addition, they now announce their usual semi-annual dividends to stockholders.

These companies are all represented by Thomas J. Lancaster, Esq., whose experience in the business has been acquired by years of active management, and whose character for fair dealing is unquestioned. We congratulate this agency upon the character of the companies represented.

SUMMER WEATHER.—The hot, sultry month of August is now upon us. The season when sickness is more fatal than at any other time. When the body is relaxed, and nature can do least to recuperate its exhausted strength. At this time we require to guard, with more than usual care, against the attacks of the great enemy—disease—by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most wonderful tonic in the world. A tonic endorsed as a pure, harmless, and effective FAMILY MEDICINE by millions of human beings who have thoroughly tested it and found immediate relief. By its aid the appetite is at once increased; digestion recovers its healthy tone; the vital forces are invigorated, and new life infused into the system. The weak, debilitated, and nervous victims awake to a feeling of true enjoyment, and life, once a burthen, becomes a source of pleasure.

Beware of the pernicious alcoholic preparations, purporting to be tonics and stomachics, puffed up daily in the newspapers! Let them alone!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is the one PURE and RELIABLE TONIC and INVIGORATOR, and can be procured in every city, town, and village in the country.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has a permanent reputation, which is rapidly increasing as the years go by. All others are but mushrooms of the hour, and die off as quickly as they spring into existence.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN" there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone—and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of PLANTATION Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WET OR DRY, HOT OR COLD, RICH OR POOR, all weathers and all peoples can be suited in purse or person with Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. One visit will convince.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

TO PRODUCE A FINE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR—
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1635 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits.
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—WINTERBOTTOM.—At Crescentville, Twenty-second Ward, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Todd, Mr. JOHN MORRISON to Miss HANNAH WINTERBOTTOM, both of Crescentville.

WEED—FRANCIS—On the 8th instant, by Friends' ceremony, at Holmesburg, HENRY BANNISTER WEED to ANNA ELIZABETH FRANCIS, both of Holmesburg, Pa.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 5th instant, MADELEANE BALL, daughter of the late Charles Henry and Eliza M. Ball, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Robert G. Simpson, No 239 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

COTTMAN.—On the 8th instant, GEORGE N. COTTMAN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 726 N. Second street, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

FOY.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, JOHN FOY, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Patrick's Conference, and Continental and St. Patrick's Male Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 S. Twentieth street above Spruce, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 9th instant, ANNIE E., only daughter of John and Mary E. Green, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 4162 Main street, Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon.

HEYDEN.—On the 8th instant, MAURICE, only son of John and Mary Heyden, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Sharswood streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HUNT.—On the 7th instant, DRAPER BRINCKLE HUNT, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 609 S. Nineteenth street, below South, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery Cemetery, Montgomery county, Pa., by 11 o'clock train from Ninth and Green streets.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 7th instant, Mrs. ANN L. JONES, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Parker, No. 1753 Frankford road, on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Interment at Palmer's Ground.

KLEIN.—On the 8th instant, after a short but severe illness, JACOB L. KLEIN, son of Conrad and Christina Klein, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the United States Hose Company, No. 14; the Robert Blum Unterstuzungs Verein, No. 1; the Tecumseh Stammes, No. 16, A. O. D. R. M.; Germania Conclaves, No. 29, U. O. D. S. W. M.; also the Brethren of the Gegenseitigen Untca-Stuetzung-Vereins of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 476 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the afternoon of the 7th instant, JAMES W. MILLER, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Wyand, rear of No. 924 Cherry street, on Saturday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MOORE.—On the 7th instant, Mr. JOHN MOORE, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Third District Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1002 Naylor street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM H. MORRIS, son of John Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 218 Noble street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NAWN.—On the 8th instant, JOHN NAWN, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Kellyville, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service and interment at St. Charles' Church.

SAUNDERS.—On the 8th instant, ELIZABETH JANE HARBERGER SAUNDERS, daughter of John and Josephine Saunders, and granddaughter of the late Joseph Louderback, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 305 Clark street on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Ground.

SCHEETZ.—On the morning of August 8, at the residence of his mother, HARRY A. SCHEETZ.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely.

TYER.—On the 7th instant, MAE, infant daughter of Charles and Fannie Tyre, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, Webster street, below Broadway, Stockton, N. J., on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

VALLETTE.—On the afternoon of the 7th instant, WASHINGTON VALLETTE, aged 68 years.

His relatives, friends, and members of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, the Typographical Union, and the Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 218 N. Fifth street: on Saturday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WINTERBOTTOM.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. MARTHA WINTERBOTTOM, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Crescentville, Twenty-second Ward, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

☞ I. O. OF O. F.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at the Hall, SIXTH and CRESSON Streets, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Past Grand WASHINGTON VALLETTE, from No. 218 N. Fifth street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
By direction of the N. G.
M. L. KOHLHUND, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members will meet at No. 218 N. FIFTH Street, TO-MORROW, at 2½ P. M., to attend the funeral of our late member, WASHINGTON VALLETTE.
By order of the President.
JAMES BLELOCH, Secretary.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 1o 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

OF WOODEN AND TIN WARE WE HAVE added a number of staple articles for Housekeepers' use to our usually fair assortment of Housekeepers' Hardware. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BLACKING YOUR BOOTS, WE HAVE neat Walnut and Maple Stools, which will contain the blacking tools and your surplus boots or shoes, and yet answer for neat stools in an office or a chamber. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE REPEATING LIGHTS HAVE FIFTY ignitable spots on a prepared tape wound up in a case. They will burn like a taper for a short time, are more convenient to carry in the pocket, and less dangerous than matches. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 16]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6m]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOUDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthim
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SPEER'S PURE WINES.
CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY,
SAMBURG PORT,
LA DELICAT, AND
LA PURISSIMA WINES.
These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. We recommend them to ladies and invalids, to the old and debilitated, because of their purity and strengthening qualities. The La Purissima is a delicate Sauterne or Dinner Wine.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsep] PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1867.
Letters for Japan and China, via San Francisco California, should be deposited in this office before 10 o'clock to-night in order to go by steamer sailing from New York to-morrow, 10th instant.
8 9 1t H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 22 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER,

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtfsp

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 926 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

Fire at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, August 9.—This morning about 1 o'clock, Grover & Co.'s steam works, embracing Grover & Hill's grist mill, Grover & Co.'s dry house and planing machines, W. N. Gill & George W. Merrill's furniture manufacturing shop, Halliburton & Rice's sash and blind factory, D. Washburn's wood turning shop, A. Evans' machine shop, and Thomas Mason's blacksmith shop, were entirely destroyed by fire. R. D. Hill's Theatre and National House stable, owned by Mr. Hill and occupied by A. R. Greenough, were also destroyed. At one time the fire bid fair to destroy a very much larger amount of property, but it was fortunately checked. Loss about $35,000, with not a dollar of insurance. Several firemen were injured by their exertions.

Death of Abby Folsom.

CONCORD, N. H., August 9.—Abby Folsom, for many years conspicuous at the anti-slavery and other progressive meetings, died in Rochester yesterday.

Fatal Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., August 9.—Mrs. Frost, an estimable lady of New Gloucester, was killed by a locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at that place, yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton dull at 28½c. Flour 10@15c. higher; 8600 bbls. sold; State, $6·30@11; Ohio, $9·25@12·10; Western, $6·30@12; Southern, $10·10@15. Wheat, 2@3c. higher; 25,000 bush. sold; No 2 at $2; red Southern, $2·30@2·34. Corn declining; 36,000 bush. sold; Oats quiet, Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky quiet.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Reported Split Among the Mormons—The Truth of the Affair—New Gold Fields.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 19.—A week or two back paragraphs were going the rounds of the press, East and West, to the effect that a split among the Mormons in Utah had occurred or was imminent, and that Brigham Young had severed from the Mormon Church three of the Twelve Apostles—Orson Pratt, Orson Hyde, and Amasa Lyman. These paragraphs grew out of statements made by the *Union Vedette*, the "Gentile" newspaper of this city. In this instance it is to be apprehended that the *Vedette*, in its eagerness to make a point against the Mormons, rather stretched the facts, or at least made them as sensational as possible. I have heard nothing to lead me to suppose that either Orson Hyde or Orson Pratt is not in "full fellowship" with Brigham and the Mormon Church. There is some reason to think that Amasa Lyman is not held in such esteem. All the above three gentlemen are thinking men, and each entertains, or has entertained, doctrines which Brigham contends are heretical. Amasa, as he is familiarly called here, does not believe in the atonement of Jesus Christ, which Brigham asserts is a fundamental principle of Mormanism. Amasa also teaches this doctrine to others, and has done so up to a late date, although a recantation of his views in that particular, with his name at the foot of the document, was published a few months ago in the *Deseret News*. Hence it appears that Brigham thinks Amasa should be tied up a little, and the people warned not to give heed to his doctrine, all which has been done.

Orson Pratt and Orson Hyde, so far as I have heard, do not now teach doctrines obnoxious to Brigham and the Mormon Church at large. Consequently, I see no reason to conclude that any Church action has been taken against them by Brigham, nor have I heard that such has been the case of late.

I have not heard anything of any split in the Mormon Church in consequence of the non-orthodox doctrines of the three gentlemen named. It is possible that some of the Mormons believe in those doctrines, but if so the number is comparatively few, as there is no stir whatever concerning the matter. I do not think that either of the three would have any great influence as a religious leader in opposition to Brigham Young, even were such opposition contemplated, or an actual fact.

There has been considerable excitement of late in this city and in most of the Territory over the late discovery of gold diggings two hundred miles or so east of this place. The locality of the new mines is a few miles northeast of the old overland route through the South Pass, consequently is on the Atlantic slope. The prospects are reputedly rich. It has been stated that fifteen hundred people have gone from these valleys to the new El Dorado, but that is probably an exaggeration, though many persons certainly have gone, and some rich specimens of quartz have been brought in. The Montana mining laws have been adopted in the new gold fields, which laws, it was wont to be familiarly stated, recognized claims extending "from summit to summit." Hence the claims at Strawberry, the name given the new diggings, are of liberal extent.

The chief reason why so many people rushed from this Territory to these mines was that it was rumored that Brigham had advised such a movement, being contrary to the advice given by him in all previous gold digging excitements. However, last Sunday he publicly declared that he had not done anything of the kind, nor had he sent anybody to make claims for himself, as was reported. He stuck to his own old doctrine—that those men who staid at home and raised grain and built houses would be able to buy out those who went to hunt gold. He had only advised one man to go, and he had been prospecting unsuccessfully for a long time, and now thought he had got the big thing at last.

However valuable the new fields may prove for gold producing, there is one thing certain, that locality is anything but inviting as a place of residence. It is blessed with none but cold nights, with a very short summer, with a long winter of extreme cold and heavy snows. Few people would like to make their home at the South Pass, though on Green river, 50 miles or so west, farms have been made, and grain and potatoes raised. But still, the number of people who would think of the attractions of a home on the ridge dividing the waters of the two slopes could not be great.—*N. Y. Times.*

FOURTH EDITION

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

NO VERDICT YET.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—At 10·30 o'clock this morning the Surratt jury had not reported. They have now been out forty-seven hours. Judge Fisher has not yet appeared. It is now fifty-nine days, including Sundays, since the first juror, Mr. Todd, was sworn. During the progress of the trial two hundred and eighty-two witnesses in all were examined. The prosecution first examined seventy-four witnesses in chief; then ninety-two witnesses were examined by the defense; then the prosecution followed in the rebuttal, and after examining seventy-three witnesses, none others appearing, the defense was allowed to examine thirteen witnesses *sur rebuttal*, principally in relation to witnesses whose character had been assailed.

The prosecution, resuming, examined twenty-six witnesses in rebuttal, and testimony closed with the examination of four witnesses in *sur rebuttal*. The per diem of the jurors to this time amounts to $13·89. The jurors are allowed $2 per day. Four of them were sworn fifty-nine days ago, and the others two days afterwards. The Government is also responsible for the hotel bill for the jury, but it has not yet been rendered, and its amount is not known. The strictly legal fees to witnesses will amount to $20,000. The bill for carriage-hire amounts to $730. Besides this, it is said that the prosecution had a reserve fund to draw from, and most of it has already been expended. The crowd in attendance is not so great this morning as it has been on previous occasions, and includes no females.

At this hour the rumors and conjectures are various, but none reliable. Indeed, the jury has been so carefully guarded that it has been impossible to approach the door of the room near enough to overhear their deliberations or conversations.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock it was reported that a bailiff in attendance upon the jury had been sent for Judge Fisher, as the jury had some message to communicate to him. The jury has now been out over forty-eight hours. The crowd is again collecting in the court room, and filling it up as upon the trial days.

The prisoner was visited at the jail this morning by his brother, Mr. Isaac Surratt. He is hopeful and in good spirits. He has not been brought from the jail since Wednesday, when the case was given to the jury.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—An Omaha despatch says General Shelby and Colonel Hacker arrived from the mountains last night. Spotted Tail's band of Indians have broken up, and part of them, under Two Strike, crossed the Platte yesterday, and are reported as having joined a party of Cheyennes on the war path. The settlers are going to the North Platte station for protection. The steamer Antelope lies above Fort Benton, completely riddled by bullets fired by the Sioux.

A passenger on the Imperial was killed by the Indians to-day.

A battle recently took place at Pinos Altos, New Mexico, between forty citizens and eight soldiers and a large body of Indians. Eleven of the latter were killed and eight taken prisoners. A white captive girl was relieved and taken to Fort Bayard. The hiding place of the Indians was burned.

The Reduction of Work at the Springfield Armory.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 8.

Between 350 and 400 men have now been discharged from the Armory, leaving the whole number still employed 800

A TREATISE ON INSANITY.

Scottish Poets and Men of Genius.

Dr. Henry Maudsley, physician to the West London Hospital, has made a valuable contribution to mental science in a book called "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," which is reproduced in a handsome octavo volume by D. Appleton & Co. It relates principally to the subject of insanity, which, in all points of view, is yearly becoming of greater importance. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Maudsley's metaphysical theories, the most cursory perusal of his book will convince an intelligent reader that it is the work of a keen and trained observer, and of one whose faculty for generalization is superior to that of the average of medical writers. His style is clear and vigorous. He is evidently a man who writes from deep convictions, based on wide inductions of facts.

Setting aside the merely theoretical part of his book, it will be found interesting and profitable to study his practical suggestions and conclusions. He thinks that more truth about the real causes of insanity can be learned from Shakespeare's *Lear* than from all the scientific treatises. The subtle insight of the great dramatist into character is more than an offset for lack of technical knowledge. The author has sought to study actual cases, and to make his deductions therefrom, attempting, by a large induction of facts, what Shakespeare accomplished by mere insight and knowledge of human nature. He first notes that insanity increases with the growth of civilization. The feverish activity and great mental strain incident to highly civilized life tend to produce derangement of the faculties. Over-population, inadequate and filthy houses, and the utter wretchedness of large classes in civilized countries, are other causes. He says:—

"Perhaps one, and certainly not the least, of the ill effects which come from some of the conditions of our present civilization is seen in the general dread and disdain of poverty, in the eager passion to become rich. The practical gospel of the age, testified everywhere by faith and works, is that of money-getting; men are estimated mainly by the amount of their wealth, take social rank accordingly, and consequently bend all their energies to acquire that which gains them esteem and influence. The result is that in the higher departments of trade and commerce speculations of all sorts are eagerly entered on, and that many people are kept in a continued state of excitement and anxiety by the fluctuations of the money market. In the lower branches of trade there is the same eager desire for petty gains; and the continued absorption of the mind in these small acquisitions generates a littleness of mind and meanness of spirit, where it does not lead to actual dishonesty, which are nowhere displayed in a more pitiable form than in certain petty tradesmen. The occupation which a man is entirely engaged in does not fail to modify his character, and the reaction upon the individual's nature of a life which is being spent with the sole aim of becoming rich is most baneful. It is not that the fluctuations of excitement unhinge the merchant's mind and lead to maniacal outbreaks, although that does sometimes happen; it is not that failure in the paroxysm of some crisis prostrates his energies and makes him melancholic, although that also is occasionally witnessed; but it is that the exclusiveness of his life-aim and occupation too often saps the moral or altruistic element in his nature, makes him become egotistic, formal, and unsympathetic, and in his person deteriorates the nature of humanity."

He also attributes much of insanity to defective or erroneous education. Parental vices are transmitted and gain a larger growth in the children; parental harshness and neglect drive to morbid brooding or loss of self-control. False religious views are causative of insanity. The religion which practically amounts to money-getting, and which results in systematic hypocrisy and upsetting of the normal condition of the mind, is noted. So also is the morbid, self-feeling type of religion. Hereditary taints, physical and moral, are strongly operative, the tendency being in the downward direction. After going through a detailed examination of various causes, he gives his generalizations. As to a phase of insanity which of late years has become so prominent in the courts, he says:—

"It is evident from the foregoing reflections that, from a pathological point of view, the so-called moral causes of insanity may properly fall under the head of excessive stimulation or excessive functional action; the mind is subject to a stress beyond what it is able to bear. Of necessity, the depressing passions are the most efficient causes of exhaustion, and consequent disease; grief, religious anxiety, disappointed affection or ambition, the wounds of an exaggerated self-love, and, above all perhaps, the painful feeling of being unequal to responsibilities, or other like conditions of mental agitation and suffering, are most apt to reach a violence of action by which the equilibrium is lost. It is especially when the individual has, by a long concentration of thought, affection, and desire on a certain aim or object, grown into definite relations with regard to it, and made it, as it were, a part of the inner life, that a sudden and entire change, shattering long cherished hopes, is most likely to produce insanity; for what is more fraught with danger to the stability of the strongest mind than a sudden great change in external circumstances, without the inner life having been gradually adapted thereto?"

A valuable feature of the work consists in the large number of actual cases recorded. The facts are given succinctly, and yet so clearly as to enable every reader to understand the special bearings of each case.

A SCOTTISH BOOK.

Dr. Charles Rogers has published in London an interesting volume of "Traits and Stories of the Scottish People." It is full of curious facts and anecdotes about the social customs and peculiarities of the Scottish people during the latter part of the past century and the earlier part of the present century. The chapters on the Scottish clergy, the poets, the lawyers, and the unfortunate men of genius, are especially interesting.

Among the unfortunate Scots was William Ged, the inventor of stereotyping. He was a jeweller in Edinburgh, and in prosperous circumstances. In an unlucky hour he disclosed his discovery; and Dr. Rogers tells his story:—"The trade deemed the craft in danger, and formed a combination for his destruction. Master-printers, journeymen, and apprentices worked against him as a common enemy; they assailed him with insult; they loaded him with invectives; they reproached him with ignorance and assumption. Poor Ged, who ought to have made a fortune by his discovery, sunk under the load of persecution and died of a broken heart."

Other Scottish inventors were treated as badly as Ged, but were made of tougher stock. Mr. A. J. Forsyth invented the percussion cap. He was a Scottish clergyman, modest and unpretending in his scientific pursuits, and faithful in discharging his ministerial duties. He "escaped personal reproach, but was gently consigned to the Lethe of oblivion."

James Watt, inventor of the steam engine; Michael Sterling, inventor of the threshing machine; Dr. James Anderson, discoverer of the system of draining wet lands; James Smith, of Deanston, who revolutionized Scottish husbandry by his modes of thorough drainage, and of economizing sewage manure, and made many ingenious inventions in machinery—as well as Henry Bell, who (the Scotch insist) invented the steamboat, and William Playfair, who was both an inventor and author of merit—all were neglected or unrewarded in their day and generation. Dr. Rogers says:—

"The works of no Scottish writer have been more useful or popular than those of Dr. Thomas Dick, author of 'The Christian Philosopher.' Dr. Dick attained his eighty-third year. He informed the writer that for half a century his principal meal consisted of bread and milk. The pressure of poverty compelled him to part with his copyrights. He obtained a small Civil-list pension in his eightieth year."

Scottish minor poets figure extensively in this list of unfortunates. One of the most celebrated Scottish ballads is "The Brownie of Blednock." William Nicholson, its author, when he was unable to earn his bread as a travelling musician, was thrust into the workhouse. The author of an equally favorite ballad, "Symon and Janet," escaped a like fate by being provided with the position of a parish sexton.

"Ca the Yowes to the Knowes," and "Ower the Muir Amang the Heather," are familiar to every Scotchman, and rank among the most memorable of their national ballads. Isobel Pagan and Stewart Lewis, the authors of these songs, were compelled to earn their bread by beggary.

Thomas Lyle, the author of the delightful song "Kelvin Grove," and of a standard book on "Ancient Ballads," died in poverty in 1859.

The author of the plaintive song "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," William Glen, died in indigence at the age of 37. His wife and daughters still live at Aberfoyle, "utterly uncared for."

"My ain dear Nell" is one of the most popular Scottish poems of the present generation. Both the words and music were composed by Alexander Hume, who died in 1859, as we are told, "in the deepest penury."

The end of other gifted song-writers is told in similar words. Thus:—

"William Thom, the Inverary poet . . . . died at Dundee in circumstances of the deepest poverty.

"Peter Buchan, whose 'services in collecting northern minstrelsy were warmly commended by Sir Walter Scott,' who also 'composed original songs and published works in general literature,' died poor.

"John Struthers, author of the 'Poor Man's Sabbath,' an admirable poem, and editor of 'The Harp of Caledonia,' . . . . struggled with poverty to the last, and died in 1850, at the age of 77."

Here is a notice of three other poets comparatively unknown, whom Dr. Rogers deems worthy of a wider fame:—

THREE YOUNG SCOTTISH POETS.

"Three poets have lately passed away whose genius would probably in any other country save that in which they were born—which they loved so well and celebrated in impassioned strains—have redeemed them from the pressure of continual poverty and constant suffering.

"Elliott Aitchison died at Hawick in 1858. He was employed in a stocking factory when he was able to work; but, possessing a feeble constitution, he was unable to prosecute his vocation continuously. He composed verses of remarkable power and classic elegance, which, had he been encouraged to publish, would have attracted attention and brought him both emolument and fame. But the bard was diffident and shrunk from soliciting that patronage which none were found willing to bestow unasked.

"Though not more ingenious than the former, Andrew Park is better known. His poem of 'Silent Love' is one of the noblest compositions in the language. Published anonymously it was ascribed to the more celebrated poets of the time. But the genius of Park only secured from his fellow-countrymen a coffin and a gravestone.

"James Macfarlane has not obtained even the latter. His poetry is of the loftiest order—deep, sententious, chaste, and highly ornate. His ode entitled 'The Lords of Labor' is, as an incentive to industry, without a parallel in ancient or modern verse. Macfarlane led a life of poverty from the cradle to the grave. He often passed days without food, and occasionally lacked a home. His verses were admired, but the writer was unsought. A few generous persons soothed his last hours. He died in 1862, in his thirtieth year."

Among a host of good stories that have been already published but are now first collected, concerning all the well-known Scottish poets, Doctor Rogers occasionally gives a new one; and among them is an incident never hitherto published, of the life of Robert Burns. It tells

HOW ROBERT BURNS RESENTED AN INSULT.

"Burns, at a public entertainment, was seated opposite a young foppish nobleman, who, to evince his contempt for one whom he regarded as a literary upstart, filippped some of his wine in the direction of the poet. 'We do much better in our country,' said the bard, as he raised his glass, and threw the entire contents in the face of the aggressor."

This story was told to Dr. Rogers' father by a personal associate of the poet.

An anecdote is also told of the "Allan" whom Burns has immortalized in his poem of the barley brew. This "Allan" who "came to pree" when "Willie brewed a peck o' maut," was Mr. Allan Masterton, writing-master in Edinburgh. Dr. Rogers says:—

"The author's father enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Masterton, and was informed by him of the following remarkable occurrence in his own personal history. Having been on a visit to London he had arranged to return home on a passenger vessel bound for Leith. He had paid his passage money, and a porter had brought his luggage to the place of embarkation. Just as he was on the point of stepping on board, he was seized with a strong presentiment that the vessel would not reach her destination. He therefore determined of a sudden to forego his original intention, and to proceed homeward by land. When he reached Edinburgh he learned that the ship in which he had proposed to sail had foundered at sea, and that all the passengers had perished."

Dr. Rogers gives a curious insight into existing Scottish prejudices in these sentences:—"Scotland has been privileged as the birthplace of men of genius, but it has been destined that these should develop on other soils. The Scottish clergyman is expected to attend solely to the duties of his parish. Should he become an author, defects will be sought for in his discourses. The Edinburgh barrister who possesses the love of literature is careful to conceal his tastes till his professional reputation has been secured. The country lawyer who is frequently seen in the village library is not entrusted with the care of provincial suits. A Scottish surgeon who writes books may not obtain patients. No Scottish merchant will employ as clerk one who is known to compose verses or to indulge in literary aspirations."

A CONUNDRUM BY SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.—Secretary Seward and his guests grew so frisky at Auburn that Sir Frederick Bruce is said to have perpetrated the following conundrum:—"Why is an antagonist of Mr. Gladstone in debate in the House of Commons like a telescope? Because he (Mr. Gladstone) draws him out, sees through him, and shuts him up."

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Schools in England, France, Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Turkey.

An English journal has the following valuable summary of the educational statistics of Europe:

"Recent publications enable us to fix pretty accurately the present state of primary or elementary education in most of the countries in Europe, and it may be useful to give a general sketch of the condition in which they stand in this respect. Among other Continental countries we may distinguish groups, some countries making primary education obligatory, while others recoil from this measure for fear of overstepping the rights of the State. Elementary education is compulsory in all the countries of Germany; in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; in Switzerland, and indirectly in Holland; also, but on paper only, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey. In making education obligatory, it became necessary to place within reach of poor children the means to receive it, and it was on the communes that this burden was laid. France has not gone so far. She allowed her rivals to outstrip her in the race; and the exertions of a private society were necessary to induce the Government to propose and adopt the scheme which passed into law on the 28th of June, 1833. At that time, as again recently, the French Legislature, out of regard for the rights of parents, refused to impose upon them the obligation of sending their children to school; nevertheless, by article nine of the law of 1833, and article thirty-three of the law of 1850, every commune is bound to support a public school where poor children are admitted gratis. The children of rich or well-to-do parents pay school fees, which are collected either by the communal authorities or the tax gatherer.

ENGLAND.

To commence with Great Britain. The Committee of the Privy Council reports that in 1865, 8438 schools were inspected, having accommodation for 1,677,803 scholars, and attended on an average by 1,057,745 scholars. At the time of inspection 1,246,055 scholars were present. The cost to the State was £636,806; what the parish expenses, parents' expenses, contributions of benevolent societies, etc., amounted to is not exactly known. Nor have we any precise information as to the number of children attending private schools. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the state of education among the lower classes is decidedly improving; in 1760 only forty-eight per cent. of the population could sign their names in the registers of marriage, and in 1864 the proportion was seventy-two per cent. It is only within the last thirty years that any rapid improvement has taken place; for in 1840 only fifty-eight per cent., and in 1861 sixty-two per cent., could sign their names in the marriage registers.

FRANCE.

In France we find an analogous improvement. Forty or fifty years ago two-thirds of the population could neither read nor write, whereas at present only one-third are ignorant of the alphabet. The 37,510 communes of France contain 72,069 primary schools (including 3308 infant schools), with 4,720,224 pupils, of whom 383,856 attended the infant schools. It was estimated that at that time (1864) 600,000 children were receiving no education. Upon these 72,069 schools 58,646,952 francs were expended, of which about twenty millions were paid by parents, and over twenty-five millions by the communes, while 2,200,000 francs were supplied by foundations and legacies, 5,700,000 francs by the departments, and about 5,400,000 francs by the State. This does not include 16,979,538 francs voted by the municipal councils for the erection of schools. In the above figures are included 822,538 pupils attending 16,316 private schools, called *ecoles libres*, but not the amounts paid by relations to the masters and mistresses of these schools. According to the census of 1861 the entire population of France was 37,386,161.

PRUSSIA.

The latest official information with regard to education in Prussia is for the year 1861. At that time there were in existence, for a population of 18,476,500 inhabitants, 26,763 public schools, with 3,006,273 pupils of both sexes; and in addition 1434 private schools, with 84,021 children. The cost of these amounted to 9,902,696 thalers, of which 7,449,224 thalers were paid as salaries to teachers, and the rest for various purposes, not including 4,905,163 thalers spent upon school buildings. The amount expended in salaries was provided for thus:—School fees paid by parents, 2,320,968 thalers; sum found by the communes, 4,799,958 thalers; State subsidy, 328,298 thalers. These salaries were paid to 35,617 male and 1756 female teachers.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium the question of education is left perfectly open, and, consequently, out of 5664 primary schools, 1658 schools, with 109,174 pupils, are under no control. The expenses of the rest, accommodating 435,587 children, amounted in 1862, the last year known, to 7,878,300f., of which about one million was paid by parents, while 410,000f. were contributed by public and private benevolence, 3,140,000f. by the communes, 760,000f. by the provinces, and the rest by the State.

SPAIN.

Spain, with a population of 12,873,481 inhabitants, has published most complete statistics, but they unfortunately date from the year 1860. At that time Spain had 24,353 schools, 4155 being private. The public schools were attended by 1,101,529 pupils of both sexes, 587,712 of them paying nothing. The 4155 private schools had 150,124 pupils. The ordinary expenses were 61,589,465 reals, of which 5,792,219 were contributed by parents, 54,330,614 by the communes, and 1,466,632 by charitable foundations. The extraordinary expenses exceed twenty-one millions of reals.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, with 4,351,519 inhabitants, had in 1865 3206 primary schools, with 130,000 pupils; between 15,000 and 16,000 milreis (something more than £3000) is all that the State contributes towards these schools, and we are not informed of the amount of expense incurred by the communes or the parents of the children.

ITALY.

An excellent table of statistics informs us that Italy, in 1864, with a population of 21,777,334, had 1,037,829 pupils in 24,998 public schools, and 140,914 pupils in 6805 private schools. The expense of the public schools amounted to 40,006,359 lire, of which the State found 784,487; the provinces 290,558; the communes 11,857,741; while 1,183,564 were received from different quarters. The document does not inform us of the amount contributed by the parents of the children, and its general tone seems to imply that the communes pay for them.

AUSTRIA.

Austria, with a population of 35,019,068 inhabitants, including Venetia, but not including Lombardy, only tells us that she had, in 1864, 31,589 schools of different classes, among them being enumerated 3091 Nothschulen, or schools kept on for want of better; and that a total number of 2,513,242 pupils attended school, while the population included no less than 3,814,110 children of an age at which attendance at school is obligatory.

The substance of the following paragraph has already been published, but we repeat it in order to complete this record:—

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Of all the countries of Europe, without exception, Russia does the least for her public schools; which means, for the most useful and the most productive department of education. According to recent statistics, Turkey, in 1865, had 15,000 schools, attended by 600,000 children, out of a total population of 25,000,000 souls. Russia has three times this population, and only 20,000 schools, attended by from 800,000 to 900,000 pupils.

—A Pittsburg paper frankly confesses that "the possession of a nose is a misfortune" in that city. "The abominable odors are numerous, pronounced, emphatic, intrinsic, and all-pervading. There is no escape from them."

—Horned snakes enliven the beauties of the pastoral landscape about Wardinsville, Va.

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OF NEW YORK.
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
2 23 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 65.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 50
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 96

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 31 s12m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27	

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCES, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Rush,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Cattell,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 2, 1867, $1,763,367 31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillet,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 8 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24 1867

A Teetotaller's Drinking Song.

If it were not for the confession in this piece of rhyme, the "total abstinence" men might well adopt it:—

Talk of the nectar that flowed for celestials,
Richer in headaches it was than hilarity;
Well for us animals—frequently bestials—
Hebe destroyed the receipt, as a charity!
Once I could empty my glass with the best of 'em—
Somehow my system has suffered a shock o' late,
Now I shun spirits, wine, beer, and the rest of 'em—
Fill me—then fill me a bumper of chocolate!

Once I drank logwood, and quassia, and turpentine—
Liquors with coculus, aloes, and gentian in:
Sure, it's no wonder my path became serpentine,
Getting a state, I should blush now to mention, in!
Farewell to Burgundy, farewell to Sillery;
I have not tasted a drop e'en of Hock o' late:
Long live the kettle, my old distillery!
Fill me—oh, fill me a bumper of chocolate!

A Chapter of the History of the Bank of England.

An interesting story of the Bank of England is told in a book just published in London, under the title of "Secret Bank History in the City:"—

"There is no doubting that the assistance rendered to Mr. Peabody by the Bank of England in 1857 has been the cause of misunderstanding in banking and commercial circles, and of serious and ungenerous prejudice to the Bank of England; for, ever since the assistance rendered to Mr. Peabody, everybody has felt warranted in applying to the Bank of England for help, when help was needed; and, being ignorant of the terms exacted from Mr. Peabody, the Bank of England has been denounced, when insisting on adhesion to its rule of lending on securities which it approved, although the philanthropic American scrupulously complied with the rule. With the view of protecting the Bank of England from unjust aspersion in this matter, and of showing the terms on which it lends its money in a time of pressure, we shall trace the outline of that chapter in the Bank's history, with this word of preface, that our information has been derived directly from one of the principals in the transaction.

"The revolution had done its work over the length and breadth of the United States; and one day, while walking to his office at the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, it occurred to Mr. Duncan, Sr., of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., that probably serious trouble would occur in London and elsewhere as the consequence of that revulsion. Turning the matter over in his thoughts as he proceeded, the necessity for prompt action appeared so reasonable that on entering his office he called to his son, and asked the amount of available securities at the instant in hand. The reply was £300,000. By 12 o'clock the same day his son was steaming out of New York harbor in the Cunard steamer, with £300,000 securely packed in his portmanteau. Arriving in due course in London, Mr. Duncan, Jr., and Mr. Peabody proceeded to the Bank of England, and a conversation of this kind ensued:—'I want to arrange for the assistance of the bank in case it should be necessary to protect the drafts of my New York correspondents.' 'Certainly, Mr. Peabody, whatever assistance you require shall be given with pleasure.' 'But I desire the control of a specific sum, which I am to send for if I need it.' 'We can only repeat, Mr. Peabody, that whatever assistance you require shall be given with pleasure.' 'You misunderstand me. I must know what I can trust in.' 'Well, what sum do you want, and for what period do you want it?' Mr. Peabody repeated that he wanted nothing; he merely desired a credit that he might or might not use at pleasure.

"Then, turning to Mr. Duncan, Jr., he asked the amount of the securities he had brought. 'We want £800,000; here are securities for £300,000; I shall at once furnish securities for the remainder.' 'Very good, Mr. Peabody; but if you will consider the matter, it is not in business form. If you want money you must take it, and take it for a period. We cannot tie our hands and leave yours untied. You must take £200,000 at least, and pay us for it.' Mr. Peabody demurred—took the £200,000, with the option of the other £600,000—and in a fortnight, after returning the £200,000, he withdrew the whole amount of the securities. And for the accommodation the bank charged the minimum rate on £200,000 for six months. Such, concisely told, was the celebrated transaction with Peabody in 1857.

"In America it was thought, indeed is still thought, that the Bank of England drove a hard bargain with Mr. Peabody; that the £200,000 should not have been forced upon him; that the additional $500,000 in securities should not have been received; and that interest for six months should not have been charged for money which was only held a fortnight. On the other hand, among ourselves it has been thought, and to some extent is still thought, that the Bank of England having helped America, it is morally bound to 'carry through' Englishmen; and that it is monstrous for Englishmen to be refused after what has been done for Mr. Peabody. The facts which have been adduced will, we hope, satisfy English grumblers; and that there are English grumblers should, we think, be satisfactory to our cousins across the water. Englishmen have positively been refused; Mr. Peabody was merely charged roundly by the Bank of England. The reception of the additional securities was obviously in terms of Mr. Peabody's proposition, and on the assumption that the further sum of £500,000 would be asked. The securities secured this additional £500,000 to the order of Mr. Peabody; and though the Bank of England continued to hold the £500,000, it was precluded from lending it to other people."

How a Physician Became Converted to Homœopathy.

Dr. Guinness writes in the London *Homœopathic Journal* as follows:—

"I have been frequently asked, 'What induced you to practise homœopathy?' It may, therefore, be interesting for me to state my reasons for having deserted the old system and embraced the new, for probably there never was a man more opposed to homœopathy than I was; but I have had ample opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of both systems, and so have been able to compare the two, and practise that which I believe to be the most successful, the least injurious, and the most agreeable mode of cure. Having passed my examination as a physician in 1836, I found myself shortly afterwards a candidate for the position of medical officer to a large dispensary near Dublin; to this post I was almost unanimously elected, and I held it for a period of just ten years. The annual number of patients attended by me in this institution averaged between two thousand and three thousand, and the private practice connected therewith was considerable.

"A few years after my appointment to this dispensary Dr. Carl Luther appeared in Dublin, and startled us all with his homœopathic doctrines, and what was more, with his many wonderful cures. I well remember remarking to my old master, the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., 'How provoking it is that this quack Luther is getting such a name and such a practice here.' He replied, 'There is more in the system than you imagine, and if I were a young man I should study it.' Soon after this I met the present distinguished oculist, Sir W. Wylde, at Dr. Stokes' house, and I made a similar remark about Luther, when he replied, 'That he had seen much of the system, and some of the most virulent diseases treated at the Homœopathic Hospital in Vienna, and that he was obliged to confess that the treatment was most successful.' This admission he has published in his work on 'Austria and its Institutions.'

"About this time also a lady, a near relative of mine, had frequent attacks of gastric fever; our late Irish baronets, Sir P. Crampton and Sir H. Marsh, were her usual medical attendants; leeches, blisters, mercury, etc., were the means used; her recovery was very tardy, and she was always much reduced. Her friends, during her last attack of gastric fever, advised her to try the new system; Carl Luther was sent for; he brought her through it in less than half the time the baronets took; and what is more, she never had another attack, and this must be twenty-three years ago. She has enjoyed very good health ever since, and I need scarcely say has remained a staunch homœopath.

"One of the sons of her brother, who was then residing near London, was about this time attacked with croup during the night. The servant was hurriedly called up, and without getting instructions she was off for a medical man who resided near at hand; the usual antiphlogistic remedies were proposed, and it was argued that if these active means were not resorted to without delay the child would die. The father replied that he was a believer in homœopathy, and the Doctor departed, when he at once sent for Doctor Curie. Doctor Curie remained the night with the child; by daylight he was out of danger, and recovered rapidly. The allopath sent his wife next day to know if the baby was alive!"

Marriage and Religious Intolerance in Sweden.

The refusal of the Swedish Legislature to legalize marriages between Swedes who were not members and communicants of the National Lutheran Church was recently announced. This decision (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was received with mingled shame and sorrow by the liberal section of the nation, and was regarded as a cruel denial of justice to an increasingly large number of their fellow-countrymen. By Swedish dissenters, especially the Baptists, whose "churches" are now numerous, it had been expected that the abolition of the House of Clergy and the inauguration of the new Constitution would be the signal for liberty in this matter. Eight years ago Dr. Steane and Mr. Hinton went to Sweden as a deputation from the Baptists of England, to try to obtain for their co-religionists from the then Government the concession of liberty to worship and marry according to their own rites. The demand was received in an evasive and temporizing manner, and nothing having been done in the first few years of the reign of the present king, the new Parliament was confidently looked to for liberation. But the old leaven of clerical intolerance was found to work strongly in the upper House.

The rejection of the measure has consequently driven the Baptists to set at defiance laws which would keep them in celibacy or force them into exile or a demoralizing hypocrisy. A newspaper of the province of Nerike describes the opening celebration at Orebro of a Baptist marriage. The ceremony commenced with singing, prayer, and Bible reading. Then followed an address, setting forth the disappointment at the decision of the Legislature, and that, as the New Testament had prescribed no particular ceremony of marriage, this union in the presence of the church had been resolved on. The bride and bridegroom then came forward, and the bridegroom declared that, "in the presence of God and that of his church, he took his sister in the faith for his true wife, to be faithful to her by God's help, and to love her in life and death." The bride on her part then made a similar avowal, and further religious exercises and a wedding feast followed.

The Decay of the Cherokees.

From the *Moravian* we gather the following interesting items about the Cherokee Indians:—

"The tribe numbers 14,000. The females outnumber the males more than 1800. Ten years ago the tribe numbered 25,000, but the ravages of war, the exposure of the refugees in northern climates when they were driven out from their homes during the Rebellion, and other causes, have operated to produce this wonderful diminution of numbers. The Cherokees now own in fee simple about 4,000,000 acres of land, and the United States Government holds in trust for them $1,000,000. The Cherokees are the most enlightened tribe of Indians in the West. They have made most commendable progress in civilization. Many of them are finely educated, and are men of culture and refinement. Before the war they had a number of good schools and academies, and the children of the more intelligent and wealthy were educated in Eastern colleges. They have a legislative form of government, with a Senate and House of Assembly; a Governor and head chief, elected by the people; Courts and justice officers. Their country is divided into different counties. They held slaves; but, in our Western provincialism, that is 'played out.' Their former slaves are now treated with consideration and respect, and will soon become the principal men of the tribe, as they are industrious, and seem to have a greater desire to accumulate property than the native Indians. In proportion to their numbers, the Cherokees previous to the war were the wealthiest people on the face of the globe. They owned immense herds of cattle, horses, and hogs. Large shipments of cattle were annually made by them to New Orleans and other markets. One man owned 20,000 head of cattle, another 15,000. There were many that owned 10,000, 3000, 2000, 1000, and 500 head of cattle each."

A Curious Will Case.

A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains the following:—"In the Court of Probate the cause of Brundrett and another against French and another came before Sir J. P. Wilde and a special jury. The object of the suit was to establish the validity of the will and codicil, dated respectively 1856 and 1865, of Mr. Richard Thompson, late of Stainsby Hall, Wrexham, who died in the course of last year. The instruments were propounded by the plaintiffs, Roman Catholic clergymen, as executors, and probate of the codicil was resisted by the defendants, Lady French, the daughter of the deceased, and her husband, on the ground of undue execution. The testator was a Roman Catholic gentleman, of considerable property, the real estate being valued at £200,000, and both by the will and codicil he left large bequests for charitable and other purposes connected with the Church. Two boys, whose names appeared in the instrument as attesting witnesses, positively swore that they saw the deceased execute it. On the other hand, Mr. Chabot, an expert, who was called on the 'other side,' expressed it as his opinion that the codicil and signature of the testator were all written at the same time. The jury found that the will and codicil had been duly executed, and the court pronounced for both instruments."

The Plague in Asia Minor.

The latest news from the East, says the *Lancet*, would lead to the conclusion that the pestiential disease which has recently prevailed most fatally among the Arab tribes in the marshes of Hindee (Lake Hindijeh?), south of Kerbela, in the valley of the Euphrates, is veritable plague. The disease is described as commencing with symptoms of high fever. There is intense thirst; delirium quickly supervenes; the eyes are bloodshot; the tongue covered with a white fur; the parotid, axillary, and inguinal glands swell; carbuncles appear in various parts of the body; and petechiæ accompany or follow their manifestations. During the past winter and spring the district in which the outbreak has occurred was subjected to extensive floods, and the tribes were exposed to great suffering and privation. At the first it was hoped that the malady was a malignant remittent, but the symptoms described indicate true plague.

The Earth Eaten by People of Borneo.

The London *Chemical News* gives the composition of the clay which is eaten so extensively by the natives of Borneo. It states that some years ago the manager of the Orange-Nassau colliery, near Zandjermassin, in the Island of Borneo, found that many of his workpeople (natives) consumed large quantities of a kind of clay; a sample of this material was forwarded to Batavia for analysis, and the following is the result in 100 parts:—

Pictoal resin (organic matter volatile at red heat)..				15·4
Pure carbon	"	"	"	13·9
Silica	"	"	"	38·8
Alumina	"	"	"	27·7
Iron pyrites	"	"	"	3·7
Total				100·0

—Admiral Tegethoff and the Austrian delegation to recover the remains of Maximilian left Baltimore Wednesday for Cincinnati, where they will take a steamer for New Orleans, whence an Austrian ship-of-war will take them to Mexico.

—James E. Murdoch has received from some friends in Cincinnati a testimonial, in the shape of a life-size portrait of himself, executed by T. Buchanan Read.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 SOUTH Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25 1st class, 1·50 2d class,

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES RUN FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·20 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 4·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·15 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.....6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at.....10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at.....1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Tamaqua, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	9·35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·06 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2·50. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON

THE DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

LETTER FROM MADISON, N. J.

The Site of the New Methodist Divinity School—A Charming Grove, and a Fine Old Country Mansion—New Buildings to be Erected—Preparations for the Reception of Students—Daniel Drew, Esq., the Founder, and the Different Professors.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
MADISON, N. J., August 8, 1867.

Proceeding to Newark by the regular route, I there took the Morris and Essex train, and, after a ride of seventeen miles through one of the finest and most attractive sections of the Eastern States, found myself in the village of Madison. This place is situated directly on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and being but twenty-eight miles distant from New York city, is within easy reach of that great Bedlam and Pandemonium combined. It is one of those straggling, rambling, dislocated little towns which stretch through a mile and a half in one direction, with an indefinite and greatly varying breadth. The inhabitants are a mixture of the genuine, old-fashioned, simple-minded country folk and the smart, new-fashioned, aristocratic people who glory in the fact that their manners and ways of life are tainted with the leaven of the city. The houses partake of the character of those that dwell within them. Some are models of rustic Jersey simplicity, while others are ornate without and metropolitan within. Little patches of garden and little clumps of trees lend their charms to the place; and, taken altogether, it is just one of those delightful inland villages which possess enough of the country air to afford repose, while they savor too much of the city to permit the sojourner to sink into indolence and ennui.

Passing out of the town by the continuation of one of the main streets, at the distance of half a mile or so your attention is attracted by a stout stone wall, such as is often encountered in the Old World, but seldom found in the New. This wall is about three-quarters of a mile in length, of massive proportions, though somewhat the worse for want of care, and is probably unequalled in extent by anything of the kind in New Jersey. About midway of its length there is an opening which is provided with large and elaborate iron gates, and flanked on either side by a porter's lodge, built of stone, and quite concealed by a tangled growth of climbing vines. Turning into the enclosure through the open gateway, you find yourself in a grove which, without exception, is the most extensive in all that section of country. It embraces full sixty acres, and many of the trees are of such dimensions that they are evidently a part of the original primeval forest. If there is any fault to be found with them, it is that they are too thickly planted; and in some places a neglect to clear away the underbrush, and the young shoots which have sprung up on all sides, imparts to the grove a gloom which oppresses one with a melancholy sense of isolation from the world.

Leading up from the gateway is a broad avenue, completely shaded by the huge trees on either side, and at the end of this stands a large mansion, built of brick and coated with white paint. It has a frontage of sixty-five feet, is almost as spacious in depth, and at the rear a wing is extended in each direction, making the entire length of this portion of the building over one hundred feet. Extending the entire length of the front is a piazza about fifteen feet in width, the floor of which is laid with blocks of black and white marble in alternation. The main roof projects over this spacious portico, and is supported by massive fluted pillars. At the rear is another wide piazza extending nearly the length of the building, and shaded by a cluster of vines and the branches of the forest trees. The mansion is two stories in height, exclusive of the basement, which is high, and thoroughly ventilated and drained. The interior is divided into forty different apartments, all of which are large and airy. One of the parlors, in particular, is of magnificent proportions and very elaborate finish, while the dining-room at the rear of the main hall is even more spacious and elegant. With the exception of the large parlor, the entire establishment is furnished in the most costly style, the articles being generally of a heavy pattern, in strict harmony with the mansion and its surroundings.

Scattered through the grove about this palatial residence are the numberless buildings which were the necessary accessories of such an extensive establishment. In addition to a large, plain wooden farm-house, a laundry, with a dwelling for the laundress near at hand, and other structures devoted to household and farming purposes, there are two buildings which are in keeping with the great mansion around which they are grouped. One of these is an elegant stone structure of tasteful architecture, which was erected just before the war, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and intended for the permanent residence of an old Irish servant of the family. When finished, the faithful nurse took possession, but remained there only a day or two, when she was suddenly taken ill, and removed to the great house to die in the presence of her life-long friends and patrons. The other is a brick stable, fifty by ninety feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. This has been, in its day, one of the most complete in the whole country, and for some years was tenanted by the famous trotter who was the "Fashion" in sporting circles, as well as in name.

The view from the front does not detract from the interest created by the extent and romantic character of the place. The grove surrounding the mansion stands on elevated ground, the slope continuing for some distance, when the land again begins to rise, and in the distance breaks into a series of verdure-covered hills, which are an offshoot of the Blue Mountains.

Surrounding the grove is a tract of one hundred and eighty acres, unencumbered by trees. One hundred acres of this has been under cultivation, and is now in good condition. The remaining eighty acres is thrown into a single field, and for many years past the ploughshare has not turned its soil. The whole estate is known by the appropriate name of "The Forest," and until within a few weeks past was the property of the Gibbons family. The first proprietor of that name died in December, 1852. He was the owner of "Fashion," and erected the noble mansion, about thirty years ago, at an expense of $91,000. A man of ample means, of cultivated tastes, of luxurious habits, and of a genial, hospitable nature, he purchased this extensive domain, and adorned it in the manner I have attempted to describe, for the use of himself and his friends. The name and the number of the latter was legion, and at the country seat of Mr. Gibbons they were sure of a hearty welcome and a princely entertainment. On the death of the first proprietor, "The Forest," with all its accompaniments of mansion, stables, horses, and farms, passed to one of his sons, who did not inherit all the tastes of his father. The establishment, however, has always been kept up in a style which did not detract from its early prestige, and the friends of the family still found the doors wide open, and the hospitality undiminished. But the late proprietor passed a great portion of his time abroad, and as the mansion and its surroundings were getting out of repair from the lack of his personal superintendence, he was not loth to dispose of the whole concern at the offer of a good round price.

Such an offer was made by Daniel Drew, Esq., of New York city; and a few weeks since the title passed to him, in consideration of the payment of $150,000. The entire estate of two hundred and forty acres, the buildings, the furniture, and the farming utensils and stock thus became the property of Mr. Drew. But the purchase was made with no view to his own personal use. He has long been determined upon founding a Theological Seminary for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At first he contemplated locating it at Carmel, Putnam county, New York, and with this view a charter was procured from the Legislature of that State. Being dissuaded from this, several sites in different localities were examined, and the new institution came near being established in the neighborhood of South Amboy, N. J. The estate near Madison was finally fixed upon, and it is the general opinion of all who have examined the definite location that a more eligible or attractive one could not have been secured. It will be necessary to obtain a charter from the New Jersey Legislature at its next session; but the original one will be retained, with slight modifications, in order that property may be held by the institution in both States. Now that the site for the Seminary has been selected and purchased, extensive alterations and additions are being made to the buildings. The old mansion house is to be slightly remodelled, so as to accommodate two of the Professors and their families. The large parlor and the stately dining-room, however, will not be disturbed, but will be retained in their present condition for use on important occasions. On the site of the present farm-house, another substantial residence for a professor is to be erected without delay, and others will follow as fast as they are needed. A chapel, library building, recitation and lecture-rooms, a refectory, and a club-house for such of the students as desire to economize, are also to be erected immediately. The large and substantial stable already spoken of is now undergoing alterations to adapt it to use as dormitories and studies. Within a few weeks all traces of its former character will be removed; the doorways and passages will be filled up with masonry, and other and more appropriate ones substituted for them; a third story, after the stylish French pattern now so popular, will be added; and the interior then divided into seventy-two apartments, eleven feet by twelve each in dimension. Two of these will be allotted to two students, the one to be used as a study room, and the other as a sleeping chamber. These alterations and additions will cost about $20,000, and by the time they are completed the building will not only be as well adapted to its destined purposes as any other in the country, but it will be exceedingly attractive as far as the exterior is concerned. As soon as the increase in the number of students demands more room, the necessities of the institution will be met by the erection of other dormitories of the same elegant and convenient character. In addition to the expense attending these improvements of the grounds, Mr. Drew will furnish the buildings completely throughout, and will also present to the Seminary a larger and more complete theological library than any other in this country. His agents are now engaged in the purchase of the books, and several thousand volumes have already been selected in the United States and Europe. Large additions will be made to the library during the year, and when complete it will cover the whole field of theology and its kindred branches of literature, ancient and modern, English and foreign. It is expected that the entire expense attending these proposed measures will not fall short of $250,000, which will cause the outfit of the Seminary to reach a cost of $400,000. And as a permanent fund for its independent support hereafter, the generous and enlightened founder will add a cash endowment of $250,000, to be securely invested for the sole benefit of the institution. This princely liberality of a layman of the Church is surely worthy of commemoration. As a further increase of the resources of the Seminary, it is the intention of the Trustees to lay out the grounds in the form of a park, with numerous walks and drives, and then to divide up a large portion of it into building lots of from one to ten acres each, which will be leased for twenty-one years, subject to cancellation or renewal on a new valuation at the expiration of that time.

The preparations for the reception of students are being rapidly pushed forward, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by the 15th of October next, on which day the Seminary will be formally opened. After the first year, the term will commence on the third Thursday in September, and continue eight months, terminating on the third Thursday in May. The regular course of study, the completion of which entitles the student to the degree of "Bachelor of Divinity," will extend through three years, and will cover the different branches of exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical theology. This course is arranged with reference to the attainments of college graduates, and the applicant for admission to it will be required to produce a diploma from some college or university, showing that he has received the degree of "Bachelor of Arts," or, if he cannot do so, to pass a satisfactory examination before the Faculty in classical and general literature and science. Students whose age or want of classical preparation will prevent them from pursuing the regular course, will be admitted to a partial course, requiring two years for its completion. With reference to the other requirements for admission to the Seminary, the circular of the institution says:—

"Applicants for admission who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church must bring a certificate of local preacher's license, or a recommendation either from a quarterly conference or leader's meeting, certifying that the applicant is a proper person, as to moral and Christian character, to enjoy the advantages of the Seminary. Members of other Churches must bring satisfactory written recommendations from ministers of the Church to which they belong." With regard to the expenses of the student, the ample endowment of the Seminary will make it possible to place them very low. There will be no charge for tuition, room-rent, or use of the library; and the Club House which is to be erected will be for the use of those who desire to economize in the matter of board by the formation of clubs.

Three of the regular professors in the Seminary have already been selected. The first of these is the Rev. John McClintock, D.D., LL.D., who is President of the institution and Professor of Practical Theology. Dr. McClintock is one of the most scholarly and popular divines in the Methodist denomination, and for many years has enjoyed its full confidence. From 1860 to 1864 he was pastor of the American Chapel at Paris, and while residing in that city was constantly in consultation with our Minister to France, the Hon. William L. Dayton. He contributed greatly by his advice to the efficiency of the conduct of our affairs by the latter, and when the position suddenly became vacant by Mr. Dayton's death, so high was President Lincoln's appreciation of his ability and services that he tendered the appointment to Dr. McClintock, who felt constrained to decline its acceptance. For several years past Dr. McClintock has been engaged, in conjunction with Dr. Strong, in the preparation of a general Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, the first volume of which has just been given to the public. This work promises to be the most extensive and reliable of the kind that has ever been undertaken.

The Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., is the Professor of Historical Theology. He has held some of the most important stations in the denomination, and during a portion of the war was pastor of the leading Methodist Church in Washington, where he enjoyed the confidence of President Lincoln and the leading statesmen of the country. Among his congregation were many sympathizers with the Rebellion, but by his tact he prevented a split in the church, notwithstanding his stern loyalty, to which he gave as free utterance in the pulpit as in private life. Some years ago, Dr. Nadal was a Professor in the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and during the past two years he has held the Professorship of Philosophy and English Literature in Dickinson College, although he has not entered on the duties of this position. Since 1866 he has been the pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia.

The Professorship of Exegetical Theology has been tendered to the Rev. John W. Lindsay, D. D., of the New York Conference, formerly a Professor in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and at the present at the head of Genesee College, Lima, N. Y.

The Professor of Systematic Theology has not yet been selected. Mr. James H. Worman, an accomplished linguist, and a son of Professor Worman, of the University of Berlin, Prussia, has been appointed Librarian and Tutor.

In closing this lengthy letter, a few words concerning Mr. Drew may not be inappropriate. He is now in the seventieth year of his age, but is still in the full vigor of health and mental activity.

He was born in Putnam county, New York, and passed his early youth upon a farm. Becoming tired of this he engaged in business as a drover, and in this rather humble and unaristocratic calling laid the foundation of his princely fortune, which is now variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000. Mr. Drew, though tall, is of slender form and delicate features. He is by no means fastidious as to his personal appearance, and by a stranger would not be taken for the shrewd, sharp capitalist that he is. An anecdote is told of him which aptly illustrates his disregard of outward appearances. He was once going up the Hudson on the magnificent steamer Daniel Drew, when he was roughly accosted by a dandified individual with the query:—

"Do you belong to this boat, Mister?"

"No," replied the unpretentious millionaire; "but the boat belongs to me!"

Mr. Drew has always been extremely liberal with his money, especially when appealed to in behalf of the Church of which he is a member. Some years ago he built a handsome church at Carmel, in his native county of Putnam, New York, and this he now supports in a liberal manner. At the same place he has also established a Young Ladies' Seminary, which is in a very flourishing condition. His donation of $650,000 towards the establishment of a Divinity School is a characteristic specimen of his enlightened liberality, and an act for which he will long be held in grateful remembrance, not only by the members of the Methodist Church, but by the good men of all denominations.

OMIKRON.

Storm Signals by Means of the Telegraph and Cannon.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 6, 1867.—A. Watson, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Numerous duties have delayed reply to your favor of July 28. When any considerable number of cities or towns shall order the reports of storms which you suggest, they making their own arrangements for firing signal guns according to the plan proposed by you, I will take measures to see these supplied. This company is always ready to serve any great public good in any way consistent with its business and purposes.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

The storm signals, by means of the telegraph and cannon, are intended mainly for the benefit of agriculture and commerce; to give warning of approaching storms during harvest in time for farmers to get their grain or hay under cover, or in a situation to shut out the rain; and at the same time to give warning to vessels on our numerous bays, rivers, and lakes, in time to seek places of safety, or prepare for the coming storm.

The harvest having nearly passed, it is therefore proposed that the storm signals be tested as to their benefit to commerce, and if proved satisfactory the system can then be extended over the whole country in time for the harvest next year.

The plan is as follows:—When a storm commences in any part of the country, and is traversing towards any city having arrangements to fire signal guns, the first telegraph station over which it passes will immediately send the news to such city, stating the kind of storm that is approaching. Three guns are to be fired as a warning of a coming storm; at intervals of one minute if a hurricane, severe gale, or destructive storm is approaching; at intervals of three minutes, if it is an ordinary storm, and is moving rapidly, and at intervals of five minutes if it is moving slowly.

As a good-sized cannon can be heard distinctly from fifteen to twenty miles in all directions, or over a space of from thirty to forty miles square, by firing signal guns, at the principal cities and towns, situated on bays, rivers, or lakes, vessels of all kinds will thus be warned in time to seek places of safety, or prepare for the coming storm.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, with lines extending over the entire Union, having offered to furnish telegrams of approaching storms as soon as any considerable number of cities and towns shall so order, it is therefore proposed to the boards of trade or city authorities of all seaports situated on bays, rivers, or lakes, that they make arrangements at once to fire signal guns to give warning of approaching storms, by which means it is believed that millions of dollars in ships and cargoes, and also numerous lives, will be saved.

Where a fort, navy yard, arsenal, or barracks is near a city or port, the War or Navy Department will doubtless order signal guns to be fired upon solicitation from its city authorities or board of trade. If the firing here is at the Navy Yard, the signals may be repeated at Fort Washington, and at several seaports the signals may be repeated at distant ports. In this way these simple storm signals may be tried at a trifling cost, if the press at seaports will publish this article, and several cities shall act in concert.

A. WATSON.

Washington, August 10, 1867.

THE DUTCH IN AFRICA.

Exchange of Territory Between England and Holland.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 17.

A convention between her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands for an interchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa was signed at London on the 5th of March, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 5th instant. The convention recites that the interchange would conduce to the mutual advantage of the two powers, and would promote the interests of the inhabitants of the territory.

Her Majesty cedes to the King of the Netherlands all British forts, possessions, and rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction which she possesses on the Gold Coast to the westward of the mouth of the Sweet river, where their respective territories are conterminous; and the King of the Netherlands makes a like cession to her Majesty of Netherland forts, possessions, and rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction to the eastward of the mouth of the Sweet river. The tariff to be enforced after the 1st of January, 1868, in the possessions of the two powers upon the Gold coast imposes a three per cent. ad valorem duty on the invoice price of all goods except beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, and firearms, for which specific duties are provided. If the customs officers consider the value of goods declared by the master of vessels insufficient, they are to be at liberty to take the goods on public account, paying to the importer the amount of his valuation, with the addition of ten per cent. thereon.

The Utah Gold Mines.

We learn that Colonel Bright, Special Postal Agent, has arrived in town. He is said to report that the new mines are good; that the quartz lode discovered is a rich thing; and the placer diggings, as far as opened, were paying from $15 to $30 a day. On the strength of the late accounts, numerous other parties will start for the new Eldorado to-morrow and next day. We also learn that large numbers of those who left here have crossed over into the Wind river range looking for the precious stuff, and the rumor is—without any trustworthy foundation, however, so far as we know—that they have also found rich quartz ledges and good placer mines. While we are disposed to credit the truth of this last report, for reasons entirely satisfactory to ourself, still we advise the public to be wary and not place too much reliance on the gold rumors that are afloat. The discoverers are not going to run away with the new mines, so it is just as well to keep cool for a while longer.—*Salt Lake Vedette, July 21.*

CAT ORDINANCE WANTED.—The "Local" of the Alton *Democrat* must certainly be a confirmed old bachelor, without a particle of music in his soul. Hear him:—

"If the 'Chain-Gang' ordinance does not reach and cover the tom-case, we trust another may be drafted at the next meeting of the Council. We have endeavored to reach them with boots, brickbats, empty bottles, and pistol-shots, but thus far have signally failed.

"We do not dislike cat-gut in its proper place, but we do decidedly object to 'Hear me, Norma,' performed for 300 consecutive nights by a chorus of cats under a cat-alpa tree. We long for a cat-astrophe."

The Retort Courteous.

"You're a dull looking set," as SOZODONT said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve, under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to SOZODONT.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

2000 YDS. UNION CASSIMERE

AT FIFTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

LAST YEAR'S PRICE WAS $1·10.

A good opportunity is offered, in our sales of CHEAP WOOLLENS, for persons to secure GOOD BARGAINS for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOSING SALES OF

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LAWNS,

AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS.

ORGANDIES AT TWENTY CENTS.

ALL GRADES AT A REDUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

12½ CENT CALICOES.

BEST LOTS, FOR THE PRICE, WE HAVE SOLD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

8 29 ABOVE RACE.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS, DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY, SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES: GIRARD ROW.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 15c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·10.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new dasign very cheap. 7 10 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
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CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 28m wrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 2 8 rp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2msp

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.

7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m sp

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 243 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

LATOUR OIL.

500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by

F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
8 8 12t* No. 102 Walnut street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
August 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [8 8 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 15, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 9 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8 9

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE GRAND INVITATION DRESS BALL

OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS HOUSE,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

Decorations by WM. A. ROLIN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON FULL ORCHESTRA. 8 7 3t

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—TO-MORROW.—The new and swift steamer S. M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 A. M. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, $3·50, including carriage hire. Each way, $2·50. 15

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 6 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown.

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted, boarding for a lady, two small children, and servant, in a cottage at Atlantic City. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), location, etc.,
8 8 4t "Ocean," Evening Telegraph Office.

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES,

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13 mwsm4p

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commissioner can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.